The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1793 | MASSILLON, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895 | XXXIV—NO. 25

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store. South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thresh ing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Black Smith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

Our Prediction

Made months ago, has been verified to the letter:

PLAIDS

are among the most fashionable fabrics for the autumn and winter season and this department given up entirely to our immense assortments is a good sized store in itself. Almost a thousand styles,

5c to $2.00 a yard

2,000 yards double width **Imported Plaids** in new shades, navy, brown and other refined quiet colorings, not unusual for these goods to be imported and sold for all wool. We tell you just what they are—not quite all wool, but fine, nice goods and wonderful values at

25c a yard.

Assorted, fine **Aright Plaids**, all wool, 36 to 40 inches wide,

35c, 50c 65 and 75c

Almost a hundred styles artistic **Silk and Wool Plaids**, entirely now weaves and color combinations, 38 to 50 inches wide,

50c, 60c, 75c, 85c to $1.00 a yard.

Stylish Rough Plaids

quiet but ultra combinations, distinctly foreign in appearance, and the up-to-date dresser will select them on sight,

$1.00 and $1.25 a yd.

Such an assortment of medium to finest **American and Foreign Dress Goods** and suitings at the prices 'twill be impossible to find,

25c to $2.25

You're coming to the Exposition, of course, and to fail to see those splendid values will be against your own interest. If you can't come, write for samples, and save money if you buy.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Small Beginnings

Make great endings sometimes. Ailments that we are apt to consider trivial often grow, through neglect into atrocious maladies, dangerous in themselves and productive of others. It is the disregard of the earlier indications of ill health which leads to the establishment of all sorts of maladies on a chronic basis. Moreover, there are certain disorders incident to the season, such as malaria and rheumatism, against which it is always desirable to fortify the system after exposure to the conditions which produce them. Cold, damp and miasma are surely counteracted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. After you have incurred risk from these influences, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters directly afterward should be swallowed. For malaria, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney and bladder trouble, nervousness and debility it is the most deservedly popular of remedies and preventatives. A wineglassful before meals promotes appetite.

Farm, For Sale.

I will sell my farm, consisting of 122 acres, located 1 mile north-east of Boliivar, in Bethlehem township, Stark county. This farm is under a good state of cultivation; soil is a very rich, sandy loam; good new buildings; three good wells; young orchard, all kinds of fruit. The said farm will rent for 7 per cent. annually on the investment. For further particulars, call on the owner, Geo. H. Koehler.

Now is the time to subscribe.

A ROUTE TO THE SEA.

Deep Waterways Convention In Session at Cleveland.

DELEGATES PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The American Congress and the Dominion Parliament Well Represented—A Deep Waterway to the Sea the Object of the Gathering—One Delegate's Speech.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—The delegates to the first annual convention of the Deep Waterways association in session here constitute a representative body. The American congress, the Dominion parliament, big cities on both sides of the international boundary, great universities and scientific associations, boards of trade and organizations of engineers and vessel owners—all forces in the commerce and civilization of the American continent—are represented.

There are among the delegates men prominent in the scientific, educational, commercial, financial and industrial world—and all are inspired by a common purpose—to break the barriers which have heretofore bound the commerce of the great lakes by opening a deep waterway to the sea. The convention may not be able to provide the means for making the great national improvement, but it will discuss the ways and endeavor to select the best.

One of the principal papers at the convention and which explains the object of the association better than any other is that of James Fisher, Q. C., M. P., of Winnipeg. The speaker began by showing the enormous traffic which has developed in recent years on the lakes and rivers tributary to them and the marvelous export trade which has developed in connection with the great inland seas.

"Let the 20-foot channels of the lakes," he said, "be extended from the foot of Lake Erie to the Atlantic and commerce will receive an impetus that will give results as startling as the unparalleled progress of the past. And it will result in a great development of the rich northwest on both sides of the line. I care not in what direction it may reach to Lake Ontario, whether it be by the Welland deepened to 20 feet or by a new channel through the state of New York, the result in either case will be the same.

"Give us the 20-foot depth to the Atlantic and we will see the huge cargoes of 4,000 to 7,000 tons that will be floated on the completed channels of the lake route from the far west from Buffalo carried along in the same grade ships without break of bulk to the ocean, perhaps across the Atlantic to be unloaded at Liverpool or Glasgow."

A Peculiar Suit Filed.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—A peculiar suit has been filed here. Louis Long, in his petition affirms that in 1893 Felix Carr, the jockey, was bound over to him by a Tennessee court under contract. Long sublet the jockey to Barney Schreiber for $200 per mouth and in 1894 for $300 per month. He sues Schreiber to recover $3,700 for Carr's services.

Sullivan and Ryan Matched.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 25.—A deal has been closed whereby John L. Sullivan and Paddy Ryan, ex-champion heavy weight pugilists of the world will meet in a boxing contest of four rounds before the Cleveland Athletic club on the night of Oct. 5. It will be for scientific points, for a good sized purse and there will be several other bouts in connection with it.

Another Treasurer Short.

ZANESVILLE, O., Sept. 25.—George W. Brown, who has been treasurer of Springfield township for several years, was short $2,400 on settlement, and his bondsmen will make it good. He is a schoolteacher.

Killed His Mother.

HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 25.—Mistaking his mother for a burglar Charles Cooper, aged 19 years, has shot and killed her at their home at Harwood.

SMALL OHIO HAPPENINGS.

At Bergholz, Jefferson county, oil has been struck at a depth of 900 feet. The flow is 25 barrels per day.

Ben Greves, who assaulted William Rypes at Hamilton, was bound over to the grand jury in the sum of $200, and gave bond.

Earl W. Burgess, member of a dramatic company, was arrested at Marysville charged with an attempt to assault Lulu McConnell.

John Rhoads was found in a boxcar at Columbus suffering with typhoid fever and was taken to a hospital. He had apparently been there a week.

Catharine Crowley brought suit at Dayton against her husband, James A. Crowley, for alimony for herself and child. The action is based on alleged ill-treatment and drunkenness. They were married at Canton in 1884.

The Portsmouth board of trade has appointed the following delegates to attend the Ohio river improvement convention at Cincinnati: J. W. Neiman, Hon. John T. Miller, Captain W. A. McFarlin, John Heer and H. F. Thompson.

Governor McKinley pardoned Clifford Geiser of Morrow county, who was convicted of burglary and larceny, sentenced for one year. He is a young man, of a good family, excellent previous record, and it was shown in the trial that the prosecuting witness had a grievance against him.

Arthur Peable, night manager of the Telephone Exchange at Cuyahoga Falls, while riding in an empty boxcar with his legs dangling from the door on a Pittsburg and Western train, was caught by the bridge over the Mahoning river, near Newton Falls, thrown from the train into the river and almost instantly killed.

Judge E. P. Evans of the common pleas court of Franklin county, reversed the judgment of the police court of Columbus in the prosecution of Saloonkeeper Ritzman for selling liquor within the legal limit of distance of the Central Insane asylum because there was no evidence to show that anything more than beer was sold by Ritzman, and no evidence that beer was intoxicating.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

A Lively Contest Develops at the First Day of the Convention.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 25.—The opening day of the Democratic state convention was a crucial one with the Democrats of New York state. The formal proceedings in the convention hall were brief and of the cut-and-dried type, but as is usual at political bodies of this sort, the happenings of greatest interest were behind the scenes.

In the convention hall Mr. Perry Belmont delivered the speech which he had prepared, but deprived the opponents of the national Democratic administration of a chance to display their feeling by omitting a denunciation of the third term idea contemplated when the speech was written. There were the usual cheers for the party leaders, when their names were mentioned and many of the leaders of the state were in the city, conspicuous among them, Senators Hill and Murphy, ex-Gover Flower, Charles S. Fairchild, of the state Democracy, and the Tammany men from Gotham, although Mr. Croker, if he took any part in the councils, did so by wire, since he was in New Haven, many miles away.

Behind the scenes in the councils of the principal committees there were battles under way which directly overshowed the struggles of the various candidates for places on the different tickets. The position to which the party should commit itself on the question of more liberal Sunday excise laws was a bone of contention and some feeling was stirred over the minor contests for representation, but the only bitter issue was that between the state Democracy of New York city and Tammany, where the former claimed a fractional representation of one-third and the latter asserted its claim to the sole control of the party machinery in the metropolis. The result was practically a victory for Tammany, although the state Democracy got a small part of the loaf.

The Prosecution Has Finished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The case of the prosecution in the trial of Theodore Durrant has closed. The last hours were spent in putting the finishing touches to the testimony against the accused. Witnesses were summoned to strengthen the entire case by filling in the weak places. The chief point which the prosecution sought to establish was that Durrant had said that the last time he had seen Miss Lamont was when he parted with her on the morning of April 3, she going to school, he to the Cooper Medical college. In all his statements regarding the disappearance of Blanche Lamont the defendant has stuck to the declaration. Witnesses testified otherwise.

Claim $1,000,000 From Huntington.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Ex-Judge Henry B. Stoddard, representing Horace Chittenden of New York, trustee of the creditors of A. S. Hatch & Co., and A. S. Hatch and F. H. Hatch, individually, has brought application in the superior court to intervene in the suit of Collis P. Huntington against the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Railroad company, and for an order to examine the books. The allegation is that Mr. Huntington is indebted to them and to the company to the amount of $1,000,000, and that the receivership was obtained by Mr. Huntington to prevent the company collecting what he owes to it.

To Express Sympathy For Cubans.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—An adjourned meeting of the general committee for the mass meeting of Sept. 30 to express sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists has been held at the Union League club. Old soldiers and sailors have been invited to attend. A committee from the Illinois State Federation of Trade and Labor Assemblies reported their action abandoning the special meeting of labor unions in order that the unions might co-operate with this mass meeting. Mayor Swift will preside over the meeting.

May Meet English Athletes.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The University of Pennsylvania athletic authorities have received assurances from the London Athletic club team that they will accept an invitation from the University of Pennsylvania to contest a series of events such as was suggested by Pennsylvania to them and to the Cambridge athletes. Upon the reply from the Cambridge athletes depends whether the meet be offered or not.

Seven Collieries Start Up.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Sept. 25.—The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company has issued orders to have its seven mines in the Shamokin region start work on full time till further notice. Five thousand men and boys will be affected and the payroll increased $20,000 per month.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

The Duke of Marlborough left Niagara Falls for the west.

Five people were killed by a landslide in Champlain county, Quebec.

The seaserpent was again sighted by a New York lawyer, off Spring Lake, N. J.

Mrs. Mary Walters of Bridgeport, Conn., swallowed a hornet and lost her voice.

Judge Blake, in the district court of Helena, Mon., deld the anti-gambing law unconstitutional.

The Atlanta Journal says that southerners will never teach their children that the rebellion was wrong.

Northern Pacific proceeding in the federal court at Milwaukee will likely force an appeal to the supreme court.

Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., thinks that Peary took the wrong route on his Arctic expedition. He thinks Explorer Jackson will reach the pole

Wealthy American syndicates have sent two noted mining engineers to Corea to inspect the gold regions there, which are reported to be full of the yellow metal

The report cabled from Paris to the United States on Saturday, that Prof. Pasteur, the discoverer of inoculation as a cure for rabies, is dying, is untrue

George S. Motzmura, a Japanese, married a white woman of Los Angeles, on the steamer Mexico while at sea. It is suppposed they were refused a license in Los Angeles.

WRECKED BY SPANISH.

Widow's Suspicions of Loss of Vessel and Husband.

AN UNFATHOMED MARINE MYSTERY

The Widow of the Captain of the Lost City of Haverhill Believes the Steamer Was Destroyed by Suspicious Spaniards. Gives Good Evidence.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—General Dumont, supervising inspector of steam vessels, has just completed an investigation covering several months of the loss off Barnegate light, 50 miles south of New York, of the steamer City of Haverhill, with all on board, on the night of March 28 last. The report of the investigation indicates that the wreck of the City of Haverhill will go down in marine annals as one of the unfathomed mysteries. The investigation was of more than usual importance because of claims that might have resulted in an international complication with Spain. These arose from the theory, deeply lodged in the breast of the widow of the captain of the City of Haverhill and persistently adhered to by her, that the vessel was under supicion by the Spanish authorities of being intended for the use of Cuban filibusters and had been destroyed by Spanish agencies.

General Dumont from the first scouted this theory and refused to believe that the Spanish authorities would destroy, either by dynamite concealed on board or by the use of a submarine torpedo from a Spanish cruiser at that time reported to be cruising along the Atlantic coast, a steamer flying the American flag almost within sight sight of New York. But there were other features of the wreck, which he agreed to thoroughly investigate, and did, but the suspicions of the captain's widow are sensational and plausible.

The City of Haverhill was a stern wheel steamer, built at Newburyport in 1880. She was 150 feet long, of very light draught (four feet when light), of 174 tons displacement and was valued at $15,000. She had been purchased in New York by the Key West Steamship company for carrying passengers from the mainland of Florida along the keys to Key West, and Captain Warren H. Watrous, formerly of Washington, and Key West, Fla., had been sent to New York to bring her to her destination. On the morning of March 27 she sailed for New York, with Captain Watrous, his son, a nephew of Edgar F. Luckenback, for Norfolk, Va., in tow of the ocean tug W. A. Luckenback, intending to proceed thence by the inland passage to Key West under her own steam. Shortly before midnight, when off Barnegat Light, the tow line was cast off by the City of Haverhill, the captain of the tug claims.

The next day the pilotboat James Gordon Bennett found some of the wreckage of the City of Haverhill and the body of Captain Watrous encircled by a life buoy. The press at the time reported that she had probably foundered in a storm, but it was subsequently established that the wreckage was seen by Captain Fred Redmond of the fishing schooner Redmond before the storm came up early the next morning. Captain Redmond, in a letter to Mrs. Grace S. Watrous, the widow of the master of the Haverhill, stated that his opinion was that the vessel had been blown up, as one end of the after saloon, with many heavy timbers, floated to one side of him and the pilothouse and other wreckage to the other. Mrs. Watrous maintained that the boilers could not have exploded, as they had been thoroughly tested before the steamer sailed, and moreover, she did not believe the Haverhill was under her own steam, as the body of the engineer subsequently found was not dressed in working clothes. He had on collar, necktie and cuffs. She was firm in her belief that the City of Haverhill was suspected of being a Cuban filibusterer by the Spanish authorities, and was either sunk by dynamite concealed in her hold and exploded by a time fuse or else a torpedo from the Spanish war vessel at that time reported as cruising on the coast.

Her course, Mrs. Watrous, maintained, must have been known to the Spanish authorities then on the lookout for filibusterers. The fact that the vessel was fitted with cabins and other sleeping accommodations at Brooklyn might, the widow thinks, have strengthened their suspicions had they been watching her. Another point which confirmed Mrs. Watrous in her belief of foul play, was the fact that the tow was cast off shortly before the loss occurred. Captain Williams of the tug claimed in a statement he made that the tug was not under contract to tow the Haverhill to Norfolk, but had simply "hitched on" to two barges he was towing, and that he thought nothing wrong when he found the Haverhill had cast off. Mrs. Watrous, however, maintains that she received a letter from her husband, written before he sailed, saying he would leave in an hour in tow for Norfolk. Captain Watrous' sister has also made affidavit that she was present on the Haverhill when the contract was discussed.

To Give Postmasters Long Terms.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Both the postoffice department and civil service commission are taking interest in the movement toward putting the fourth-class postmasters under the protection of the civil service laws. While nothing is likely to be done at present, it is probable that before the end of this administration the looked for action will be taken.

The Second Race a Fluke.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 25.—The second race in the series of the best three out of five, between Spruce IV and Ethelwynn, for the perpetual challenge cup offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club ended, as did Saturday's, in a fluke because there was not enough wind to finish within five hours.

RUSSIA HAS THE LEAD.

England Alarmed Over Her Rival's Growing Power In China.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—It is announced that, with the saction of the czar, a Russian bank with very large capital will be opened for business soon at Pekin with a branch at Shanghai. Some of the most prominent financiers and merchants in Russia are interested in the scheme, which has been secretly canvassed. The charter has just been issued. The enterprise is regarded as another indication of Russia's determination to wrest the commercial as well as the political supremacy in the far east from England. Trading emmisaries of Russia have freely assisted the government of China with money, and have already penetrated to the interior of China where they are supplanting the British. An article which appears in The Globe indicates the alarm with which the English view the situation. This article says:

"Russia will unquestionably extort from China the right of way through Manchuria or the Trans-Siberian railway. A struggle for supremacy in Asia is upon us. If British influence does not go under altogether we must bear our part in the old masterful, English spirit, without delay. Thanks to our good relations with Japan, we ought to be able to work that power to our advantage politically and commercially."

BAD CHARGE AGAINST HAWAII.

Exile Ashford's Claim as to Why Greig Got a Severe Sentence.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mr. Henry Labouchere's Truth protests, in its issue of this week, against the apathy of the English press and parliament at the sufferings of British subjects during the revolution in Hawaii and mentions particularly the cases of the Ashford brothers, who were Canadian barristers and who were imprisoned by President Dole's government upon the flimsiest evidence.

One of them, Volney Ashford, writes to Truth suggesting that William Greig was sentenced to 30 years in prison by a military commission in Hawaii out of pique at his being part owner of Fanning island, where it had been proposed to land the Canadian and Australian cable.

Talmage Talks on His Call.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 25.—Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage talking with reference to the call extended to him by the First Presbyterian church at Washington, said that he had received two or three other calls of a like character. The call from Washington, however, was very important and presented a very inviting field, but he wanted a little more time, he said, to carefully consider and weigh the matter in order that he may be positive as to his duty. He said that he would give a definite reply before the close of the week, probably on Saturday.

The Coke Strike a Failure.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Sept. 25.—From a personal investigation of the much talked of coke strike from one end of the region to the other, it is evident that the strike has not materialized. The only plant on a strike is the Lemont of the McClure Coke company. The Stewart Iron company's plant is also closed owing to a shortage in the water supply. At the coke workers' convention here the men out were ordered back to work Oct. 10.

Oscar Wilde Bankruptcy Case.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—In a hearing of the Oscar Wilde bankruptcy case, counsel for Mr. Wilde stated that his depts amounted to £3,591 and that there were no assets. Several friends it was stated had subscribed a sufficient sum to pay all the claims against Mr. Wilde except that of the largest creditor who is a personal friend of the debtor. The examination was adjourned until Nov. 12.

Mrs. Waller in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25. — Seretary Olney has received the following telegram from Ambassador Eutis, dated at Paris: "Mrs. Waller's family has arrived at Paris. She has decided not to visit her husband. Impossible to engage passage before Oct. 2, on which day they will sail on the Amsterdam."

China Has the Cash Ready.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch from Shanghai received here says that 50,000,000 taels in silver has been deposited at Shanghai by the Chinese government with which to pay the supplementary indemnity required by Japan as a consideration for the evacuation of the Liao-Tung peninsula.

A Shipwrecked Crew Rescued.

MANISTIQUE, Mich., Sept. 25.—The crew of the lost schooner E. R. Williams, which foundered in Green Bay, have been brought here by the yacht Osceola. They had been found by the yacht on Big Summer Island, where they had been for 24 hours without food or shelter.

Wagon Struck by a Train.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 25.—A wagon in which were five colored women and one colored man, has been struck by a railroad train here. Allie Bell was instantly killed. Louis Bennett was badly hurt about the back, and the others received severe injuries.

Widow of General Crook Dead.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 25.—The widow of General George Crook, the famous Indian fighter, has died at Oakland, Md., at her country place "Crook Crest." Mrs. Crook's remains will rest beside those of her husband at Arlington cemetery, Washington.

Late Kaiser's Physician Dead.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—Dr. Henri Adolf Bardeleban, who was one of the surgeons who attended the late Emperor Frederick in his last illness, is dead at the age of 77 years.

Murdered Captain Identified.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The murdered captain found on board an abandoned schooner near Matthias Point by Captain Geoghan of the steamer Sue, has been identified as Benjamin F. Revelle of Baltimore, and the vessel as the James H. Dixon of Annapolis.

THE IRISH IN EARNEST

The Chicago Convention Marked by Intense Enthusiasm.

IRELAND'S FREEDOM IN VIEW.

Chairman Finerty Makes a Bitter and Sensational Speech — Twenty Million Irishmen Ready to Strike and Circle England With a Wall of Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The convention of Irish societies in the Y. M. C. A. building is now in full blast and stern earnestness marks the new movement for Irish independence.

The opening of the convention was marked by intense enthusiasm. The formal opening of proceedings was long delayed by the reading of telegrams from Irish sympathizers from all parts of the world, and the delay was increased by the great care taken to prevent other than authorized delegates passing the doorkeepers. Chairman Finerty's spirited address calling for prompt and efficient action on behalf of Ireland was frequently interrupted by the cheering of the enthusiastic delegates.

The convention was called to order by John J. O'Connell of Chicago, chairman of the committee of arrangements. Rapping for order, Mr. O'Connell explained the causes leading up to the calling of the convention; that the people of the country had lost faith in the Irish parliamentary party. Requests came from all over the country, urging that such a convention should be held so that the new movement should get down to business. In response to these requests local committees had been formed who had made arrangements to facilitate the work of the convention. For three days the delegates would be called upon to devise means for the furthering of the object for which the gathering had been called. In the wishes of the speaker, the day would not be far distant when an Irish republic, based on the lines of the greatest republic on earth, would be established, to which end this convention would lend invaluable aid if its work were fittingly and properly done.

Mr. O'Connell introduced as temporary chairman ex-Congressman John F. Finerty of Chicago.

Mr. Finerty said the extinguishment of the nationality of Ireland by fraudulent means, which had placed the smaller country at the mercy of the larger. The act of union was passed by a sectarian assemblage, and had been cursed by all true fervent Irishmen since the day of its birth. The various attempts of Irishmen to make the English government listen to reason were recapitulated by the speaker, the first and only one that accomplished the desired result being, in his opinion, the Fenian movement.

The speaker contined: "There are those who fear that we may do something here against the laws of the United States. Our loyalty to the United States is shown in the stars and stripes on our platform here; but our loyalty is a matter entirely independent of and separate from the neutrality laws. Whenever has England paid any attention to neutrality laws? Certainly not in Ireland, where her very presence is a standing memorial of her breach of the neutrality laws. Though there be comparatively few Irishmen left in Ireland to bear the blows of the oppressor, there are 20,000,000 of Irishmen in every part of the world ready and anxious to strike the blow that shall make the old country free."

Mr. Finerty condemned the foreign policy of the United States, and in conclusion said: "We are here to proclaim to the world that the Irish race is by no means defeated or disheartened. There are more Irishmen today than were ever on the face of the earth before. We'll circle England with a wall of fire which shall never be extinguished until Ireland is free."

Gossiping About Peary's Expedition.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Sept. 25.—The Peary expedition and its doings continue to provide a fertile source of gossip. The newspapers give copious accounts of the journey made to the ice cape, the sufferings of the party and other particulars. Most persons here think that Lieutenant Peary was very imprudent in undertaking such a journey at all after he found that his food caches were lost.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Louisville—										R	H	E
Louisville	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0—	5	10	6
Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	*—	7	7	2

Batteries—Spies and McDermott; Foreman and Mack. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 300

At St. Louis—										R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—	1	5	6
Cincinnati	0	4	1	1	0	0	4	0	1—	11	15	3

Batteries—Miller and Kissinger; Vaughan, Kehoe and Rhines. Umpire—McDonald.

At Washington—										R	H	E
Washington	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2—		5	10	1
New York	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2—		6	5	1

Batteries—McGuire and James; Doyle and Clarke. Umpire—Hurst. Attendance, 2,000.

At Baltimore—										R	H	E
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	1	1—	7	13	0
Philadelphia	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0—	7	15	6

Batteries—Robinson and McMahon; Clements and Orth. Umpire—Keefe. Attendance, 5,500

At Brooklyn—										R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	1	1	0	0	5	1		*—11	13	1	
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2	9	4

Batteries—Grim and Abbey; Stivetts and Ryan. Umpire—Murray. Attendance, 1,800

Standing of the Clubs.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Baltimore	82	42	.661	Pittsburg	68	60	.531
Cleveland	83	45	.648	New York	65	61	.516
Phila	78	49	.614	Cincinnati	63	61	.508
Chicago	70	56	.556	Washton	40	85	.320
Boston	67	57	.548	St Louis	37	90	.291
Brooklyn	68	59	.535	Louisville	31	94	.248

League Games Today.

Pittsburg at Louisville, Cincinnati at St. Louis, New York at Washington, Philadelphia at Baltimore and Boston at Brooklyn.

A BIG STRIKE BREWING.

Labor Organizations Likely to Tie Up the Wabash Railroad System.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25.—A local paper declares that there is a big strike brewing on the Wabash railway which threatens to tie up the entire system from Toledo to Kansas City. The paper adds:

"For several weeks past the company, through its officials, has been quietly ferretting out the members of the various Brotherhoods in its employ, and one by one they have been discharged. The reason given has usually been incompetency, drunkenness, bad record, or other causes equally as good, but the discharged employes had no recourse. It is claimed, however, that a majority of the men discharged were released because they are members of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers, Firemen, Order of Railway Trainmen, Railway Conductors, or the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association. These five organizations, it is said, will demand their reinstatement or tie up the road.

Will Hear the Armormakers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Secretary Herbert has cosented to withhold the advertisements for bids for the proposed battleships until tonight for the purpose of giving those who oppose his first decision an opportunity to present arguments against that part of it which prosposed to require bids on the vessels with armor. The secretary has received strong protests from the armormakers of the country and has been visited by President Linderman of the Bethehem works and President Leishman of the Carnegie works, who represented to the Secretary that to ask for bids on the basis proposed would enable one or two shipbuilders to dictate both to the armormakers and to the government

Indiana's Trial Date.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—It is reported to the navy department that the battleship Indiana will be ready for her trial trip Oct. 15. As she has yet to be cleaned and painted she will probably be sent to Halifax for dockin in about ten days.

Conferred by Faure.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—President Faure has conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor upon General Dragomiroff, who represented Russia at the French army manœuvres at Mirocourt last week.

Foundered With Her Crew.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 25.—Advices from Sault Ste Marie, Mich., state that the barge A. W. Comstock of Algona, Mich., foundered off Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior, in the late storm. Her crew is supposed to be lost.

Led to No Results.

HAMBURG, Sept. 25.—The Boersenhalle declares that the recent conference at Paris between the Standard Oil company and the Russian petroleum firms led to no definite result.

McDonaldsville.

J. R Firestone went to Akron last week to work; has not yet returned.

Ismael Keck plastered his house last week. Now is the time for housekeepers—he has none.

David Lilly presented our merchant with a three pound potato of his raising which is on exhibition at the store.

Peter Marchand, who had his right arm taken off September 5th, is getting along as well as can be expected.

A. H. Braucher had his trotting horse killed, on account of old age.

John Fashbaugh's little boy is very sick with cholera infantum.

Oscar Baty, of this place went to Akron Sunday to see his brother Daniel who received injuries from a large sewer pipe which fell on him. He is recovering slowly.

Miss Graff, of Wooster, visited at John Fashbaugh's last week, returning home Monday, Sept. 23.

Daniel Keck moved into Ismael Keck's house.

Webster Hane, who was out on his romantic expedition, has returned home to work.

Mrs. Witwer and Mrs. Brancher were visiting with friends at Greensburg last week.

S. S. Moose is making lots of cider with his new cider press.

Ben. Thomas is still on the sick list, about the same.

C. J. Witwer and family spent Sunday with D. D. Stover and family at Krumroy. Gabriel Pontius, of Elkhart, Ind., was visiting there also.

J. J. Hane and M. A. Blancher traded houses and lots, and M. A. Blancher moved into his present home.

C. C. Heisie, Frank Keck and A. H. Brancher were to Osnaburg, Monday, on business.

East Greenville.

Mrs. J. R. Williams, of Massillon, visited at the home of S. S. Evans last Sunday.

Thomas Davis and Tally Edwards took advantage of the cheap excursion to Niagara Falls,

John Lewis, who has been working in Warren, Trumbull county, is visiting friends in Greenville a few days this week.

The Stars of this place went to North Lawrence last Saturday to play a game of ball, but the Juniors of that place played a new tune, No. 14, while the Stars had to content themselves with No. 4.

The mines around our village are working nearly every day at present.

We have nothing to say of local option, for it is very wet ont here, especially last Saturday.

Bill heads, note heads, letter heads and envelopes artistically printed on short notice at the INDEPENDENT office.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says, "Shiloh's Vitalizer saved my life." I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For dyspepsia, liver or kidney trouble it excels Price 75c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COUNTY QUESTIONS

Posers Put to the Stark County Teachers.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Questions Answered by Those Entrusted With the Young Idea—News and Gossip of Interest to Friends of the Public Schools.

The following are the lists given at the Stark county examination, Sept 14:

ARITHMETIC.

What is the chief object in the study of arithmetic? In teaching this subject what parts ought to be given the most attention?

Multiply ⅞ by ⅔ and explain the process.

I bought 80 pounds of beef for $9.60, paying ½ cent per pound more for 50 pounds of it than for the remainder. How much did I give for the 30 pounds?

What is the value of 36 three-inch planks 22 ft. long, 16 in. wide, at $17.50 per M?

The length of a rectangular field containing 20 acres is twice its width; what is the distance around the field?

Divide .04 by .0002 and explain the process.

How many square inches on the surface of a globe whose radius is 15 inches?

The distance from Albany to Milwaukee is 625 miles. A degree of longitude at these places is 54 miles; what is the time at Albany when it is 10 o'clock, a. m., at Milwaukee?

Find the weight in tons of 1,000,000 silver dollars; the weight of a dollar being 412½ grs.

If 2 apples and 3 pears are worth 14 cents, and if 5 apples and 7 pears are worth 33 cents; how much is 1 pear worth?

GRAMMAR.

Name the properties of the noun, and define two of the classes of the common noun

Illustrate the methods of distinguishing the masculine and feminine genders.

Give the plurals of the following: wagon-load, chimney, salmon, glory, child, incubus, studio, embargo, lasso, analysis.

Define the terms, case, conjugation, and syntax

Determine the relation of each substantive in the quotation.

"To me the sweetest flower that blows can give thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Give the principal parts of the verbs, go, strow, throw, hang, set, sit, write, sing, ring, and work.

Give a synopsis of a verb in the passive voice, using the third person, plural number

Diagram—He that catches at more than belongs to him, justly deserves to lose what he has.

Classify the pronouns in No. 8, and tell the case of each

Define analysis and illustrate it.

GEOGRAPHY.

What is the title of the ruler of Russia? Of Egypt? Of Turkey? Of France? Of Germany? Name the present rulers of any three of the above named countries.

Locate the principal coal, iron, copper, silver, and gold regions of the U. S.

State the conditions on which the temperature of a place depends

How many equinoxes in a year, and at what times do they occur? Why?

Which is the most useful of all minerals? Of all metals? The most valuable of all metals?

Locate the center of the land hemisphere. The water hemisphere. Explain why there are thirteen moons in a year.

Where are the Thousand Isles? What is a mediterranean sea? Locate three.

Name the highest peak of each grand division. Name and locate the lowest depression in the world.

What state has an eastern and a western river boundary? What state is the geographical center of the U. S.? Where is the center of population of the U. S.?

Name and locate the most populous state capital in the U. S. The most populous state. The least populous state.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

What resolution concerning Reading Circle work was passed by the last Stark county institute? Do you favor it? Why?

Can a teacher have a valid excuse for not attending his county institute? If so, name several.

Tell briefly what you would do on the first day of school.

What advantages are there in having a township superintendent and in having the country schools graded?

Have any of your pupils attended the Boxwell examinations? If not why not? What is your opinion of the law?

Name five natural and five artificial incentives to study. Which are preferable? Why?

Write, at least, ten lines on the topic, "Ends of School Government."

HISTORY.

Why were New York and Virginia so called?

Give one cause, one important event, and one effect of the French and Indian war

Who were the most prominent men taking part in the convention that prepared the constitution of the United States?

What is the "Monroe Doctrine"? Has it been enforced in the past by the U. S.?

For what are Alexander Hamilton, Oliver Perry, John B. Gough and John Brown noted?

Give two reasons for the rapid growth of California

Name four important American inventions.

What is meant by the "Centennial Year"? The "Columbian Year"?

What were the chief events of "Jackson's Administration"?

What is [illegible] of the study of U. S. History

PHYSIOLOGY

Name the bones of the head and give the number of each

Name the largest bone in the body The most complicated The hardest

What is the essential muscle of respiration: What is the tendon of Achilles? What are flexors? Extensors?

What is a gland? Name the largest one in the human body. Name the salivary glands.

Upon what does the quantity of food necessary for the system depend? Where is starchy food digested? Fatty substances?

What is the pericardium? The endocardium? What arteries carry impure blood? What veins carry pure blood?

What effect has alcohol on the heart? On the liver? On the brain?

It would be well for every sub-district school teacher to keep the advantages of the Boxwell law before his pupils. Several township boards of education are now paying the tuition of Boxwell graduates to the various high schools. Any pupil of school age who successfully passes an examination in the common branches, including physical geography, which is held at the county seat on the first Saturday in April and May, may have his tuition paid to any high school in the county, by the board of education of the township in which said pupil resides. This law gives the country boy and girl something to work for. The county examiners grant a diploma to every graduate.

Out of fifty-eight applicants before the Stark county examiners this year, thirty-one were successful. Next year this number should reach a hundred. Every township board should adopt a course of study and employ a superintendent whose time will be given to promoting the best interests of the schools.

Miss Kate Ellis will teach the secondary school at Greentown the coming year.

C. M. Smith began teaching at Murray's last Monday.

Principal Sarver, of the Canton high school, reports an increase of twenty-five per cent. in attendance.

Will Smith is teaching at West Brookfield.

Nine hundred and sixty-seven life certificates have been granted by the state board of examiners.

Edward Maag has charge of the schools at Apple Creek.

ANOTHER WEARY ILER.

The Result of Too Much Jimson Weed.

A STARTLING FORM OF ILLNESS.

The Youngster Seized With Many of the Symptoms of Hydrophobia—Two Men Needed to Restrain His Struggles—The Cause of the Difficulty.

Dr. Thomas Reed, sr., was called to the drive at the side of the residence of C. M. Russell at about 9:30 o'clock Friday night, to treat Harry Iler, a lad of 12 years, who was thought to be suffering with an attack of hydrophobia. Harry Iler and his brother, Eddie, were playing in the rear of the Russell residence when suddenly Eddie noticed that his brother was acting very strangely. At first he paid but little attention to him, but as he became more and more delirious and rolled about on the ground striking himself about the body with his fists and yelling and shouting the entire time, Eddie became alarmed and summoned assistance. Dr. Reed was then called, and after making as thorough an examination as was possible in the imperfect light of the alley, he pronounced it as being a case of stramonium poisoning.

This, he said, could be caused by the boy having eaten the flower of the jimson weed or what is more commonly known as "Indian tobacco." He inquired of the lad's brother whether he had seen Harry chewing these flowers, and was told that it was quite possible that he had, for hundreds of them grew on the river bank near his home. The physician then administered some medicine and had the boy removed to his home in Muskingum street. By the time the house was reached he was so delirious that it required the combined efforts of two men to restrain him from leaping from the wagon. He was put to bed upon arriving home and his feverish head was bathed in cold water. After an hour had elapsed young Iler had quieted down considerably, although he had not yet fully recovered his senses. Today he is resting quite easily, the fever having left him, but is still unable to converse intelligently. He recognizes those about him, but has not yet sufficiently recovered his senses to talk to them.

This jimson or "Indian tobacco" weed is very common in this part of the state, and is chewed and smoked by many. The flower has a sweet taste and is very juicy. The effect of this sap if taken to excess is even more demoralizing than strong drink and some instances are known where men have been out of their senses for several days as a result of having imbibed the juice.

MRS. PINNEY COMING.

An Entertainment Promised by Her for October 3.

The legion of friends and former pupils of Mrs. Lucy D. Pinney, who for many years was the principal of the Massillon high school, will be glad to know that she has been engaged to read for the benefit of St Timothy's church, on the evening of October 3rd. She will be assisted on this occasion by Miss Lucy Proctor, soprano. Mrs Pinney's personal friends, who heard her two years ago, are all aware of her great talent, but even they will realize her remarkable advancement, due to constant study, and part of work in the Emerson School of Oratory, at Boston. She was graduated with honors, and will come to Massillon as one of the most cultivated elocutionists it has ever been the good fortune of the local public to hear. Miss Proctor has been singing in Boston church choirs and private entertainments for several years, and has a voice of wonderful range, sweetness and power. Mrs Pinney's long absence and her appearance here in this new capacity will not fail to draw the largest audience that can be gotten together; the many who so plainly recall the period of her labors in Massillon

J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder is more economical than any other, and perfectly healthful. Order it from your grocer.

WILL STAY RIGHT HERE

Massillon Secures a Contract With the W. & L. E.

IDLE STORIES SET AT REST.

The General Officers Arrange to Sign an Agreement With the Board of Trade Whereby They Guarantee the Maintenance of Division Terminals in This City.

The frequently reiterated tales of the purpose of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company to remove its division terminals from Massillon to Norwalk, Valley Junction, Wellington or some other self-alleged more convenient operating point, have been forever set at naught by the closing of a contract between the Massillon board of trade and the general officers of the company, whereby the latter agree to maintain the terminals in this city for a definite period of not less than ten years. These stories, originating in the minds of persons absolutely outside of the channel of accurate information, have been circulated with such malignant persistency that even railway employes who should have known better, began to believe them, and the result was to affect the sale of property on Columbian Heights and influence those who had subscribed to the fund donated to the railway company to hold back their deferred payments. The sole reason for the popular apprehension, if there was any, was the fact that the company had failed to erect a roundhouse.

In its original contract with the company, the board had been assured of the erection of a round house, and owing to its non existence there is still owing the company a balance on account of the $20,000 bonus. In order to bring about a settlement of the business relations between the company and the board, and also to put a final quietus upon the unpleasant rumors afloat, an appointment was made for a joint meeting of the executive committee of the board of trade and the general officers of the company, which was held Wednesday night at 7 o'clock in the parlors of the Hotel Sailer.

There were present for the board of trade: W. F. Ricks, R. W. McCaughey, C. A. Gates, J. C. Corns, W. B. Humberger, H. C. Brown, John Silk, F. H. Snyder, Dr. Reed, D. Hemperly and E. A. Jones. The railway representatives in conference were: General Manager Blair, Chief Engineer Wilson, Auditor Adams, General Supt. Blickensderfer and Superintendent Stout.

General Manager Blair made a very full and frank statement concerning the attitude of his company. Massillon had been selected, he said, as the proper place for division terminals, because of its geographical location, and because the business of the company when its lines were extended, could be handled most conveniently from this city. Nothing had occurred to modify his belief since the change from Norwalk was made. The company had no expectation of operating the Valley railway, or sending out crews from Valley Junction. It had only a traffic arrangement with that line that signified nothing in the physical arrangement of affairs. It was expected that an independent line would be built into Cleveland, but that would make the Massillon yards all the more essential

Mr. Blair said that when the Massillon yards were first planned the company had not thought it would cost a great deal to put them in shape, but in fact they had spent three times the sum contemplated Their tracks alone had cost $30,000, and he was willing to show the company's books in which it would appear that the local investment footed up between $70,000 and $75,000. This had been spent here in the two years most trying to railway corporations, and the round house had not been commenced because other things had seemed more essential. It would be reached in due time. In any event the company was the loser by its non-existence, if any body. The agreement might have been literally complied with by the building of a cheap timber affair, but he did not care to proceed in that way.

He claimed that the company had more than fulfilled the spirit of its agreement, that the railway people were here, and that they fully intended to stay. He desired this latter point made explicit, so that employes might settle themselves in homes, and relieve themselves of the disquieting apprehension that they might be called upon to pick up and leave on short notice.

Mr. Blair's statements were fully concurred in by all present, and there was much general discussion. The action of the meeting is contained in the following resolution, presented by H. C. Brown.

Resolved, That in consideration of a written guarantee signed by the officers of the W. & L. E. railway company, that they will retain their terminal headquarters in this city, for a term of ten years, and publication of the same in the city papers, the board of trade pay to the said Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway company the balance of the bonus agreed upon.

The executive board then took up the election of delegates to attend the Ohio State Board of Commerce meeting in Columbus, on November 13 Charles A Gates, R. W. McCaughey and James Corns were elected to attend.

When a person is losing flesh and wasting away, there is cause for alarm. Nothing so worries a physician Consumptives would never die if they could regain their usual weight. In fact there would be no consumption if there were no wasting of the system The cause of this loss of flesh is a failure to properly digest the food eaten. Nine tenths of all our diseases date back to some derangement of the stomach.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial will stop this wasting of the body It acts by causing the food we eat to be digested so as to do good, for undigested food does more harm than good The Cordial contains food already digested and a digester of foods as well.

Every mother hates to make her children take Castor Oil Laxol is sweet Castor Oil.

TAYLOR CLAY STRICKEN.

A Stroke of Paralysis Disables Him While Superintending Some Building.

Taylor Clay, the well known resident of West Main street, was stricken with paralysis Friday morning at about 10 o'clock. Mr. Clay was seated at the top of a flight of cellar steps at one of his houses in Frances street conversing with a friend. Suddenly his companion noticed him give several short gasps and then fall back. He reached out an arm and caught Mr. Clay just in time to prevent him from falling down the steps. A carriage was then procured and he was removed to his home. Drs. Hattery and Garrigues were summoned, and under their treatment he regained consciousness. The entire left side of the body is affected, but the physicians have hopes for his recovery.

Mr. Clay is so widely known that the news spread with great rapidity, and his condition elicited a great deal of sympathy. He has probably built and sold more homes than any man in Massillon.

PERSONAL ENCOUNTER

Dr. Hardy and C. H. Rudolph Have Trouble.

IT REACHES MAYOR SCHOTT.

Two Well Known and Highly Respected Citizens Have a Misunderstanding That Culminates in an Assault—Mr. Rudolph Asks for the Surgeon's Arrest.

The quiet exclusiveness of East Main street was rudely disturbed Friday night by an altercation between Dr. Neal Hardy and Clarence Rudolph, the latter being the victim of an alleged assault from which the most serious injury is a discolored eye. The Rudolph story is that Dr. Hardy's conduct was precipitate and unprovoked, and to vindicate his bad conduct, swore out an affidavit for the other's arrest. At 10 o'clock last night, according to Mr. Rudolph's statement, he and Mrs. Rudolph alighted from a city car in front of their East Main street residence, which adjoins that of Dr. Hardy, and Mr. Rudolph sat upon the steps of his home for a moment, to converse with a neighbor, and Mrs. Rudolph unlocked the door and entered the house just as Dr. Hardy left his premises and started down the street. As he passed Mr. Rudolph the latter coughed slightly and spat upon the sidewalk. "Dr. Hardy wheeled quickly," said Mr. Rudolph, and saying, 'you have done that once too often,' "struck me in the face before I could rise. Before I had recovered from the surprise and shock of the blow, the doctor walked away. I did not spit upon him or near him, but I think he imagined I coughed to taunt him. I have the very best of proof that the assault was without cause or a remark from me."

Mr. Rudolph further remarked that he and Dr. Hardy were not on friendly terms.

When called upon by a reporter this morning Dr. Hardy expressed himself: "I regret the occurance of last night, not that he did not deserve the castigation I gave him but the violation of the law and publicity. I was worried beyond endurance. Mr. Rudolph's feeling arose over a dispute we once had. Mr. Rudolph has annoyed me for more than a year and last night the jeering was repeated and I resented it."

Upon returning from Wooster this morning Dr. Hardy presented himself to the mayor and paid a fine of $5 and the costs.

CANTON SALOONS TO CLOSE.

Odds and Ends of Court House and County Seat News.

CANTON, Sept. 23.—The Canton saloons located within two miles of the fair grounds will close at 12 o'clock tonight and remain so until the close of the county fair. Massillon saloon keepers will do a land office business, according to statements of Cantonians, who claim that their evenings will be spent here.

The Rev. Peter Herbruck, pastor of the German Reformed church in this city for fifty-three years, died on Sunday afternoon at his East Tuscarawas street residence. Death resulted from old age and a general breaking up of the system He was 83 years of age, and during his pastorate has married over 2,000 couples He was born in Holland.

Court opened this morning in the new court house. The sheriff has moved his office into the new structure, and others will follow during the week

Russell & Co. today brought suit against the Iron and Steel Company, of New Philadelphia, to collect $1,796 26. This sum is alleged to be due the plaintiffs for articles manufactured by them and delivered to the defendant corporation

The will of Peter Morgauthaler, of Perry township, has been filed for probate.

Thomas J Meals has been appointed guardian of Maud Hoffman, of Canton.

METHOISTS AND THE WOMEN.

The East Ohio Conference Puts Itself on Record.

CANTON, Sept. 23.—The preachers of the east Ohio conference have voted on the Hamilton amendment admitting women as delegates to the general conference. There was much discussion and a resolution was passed making it optional with the members whether they voted or not.

On the proposition to admit women to to the general conference the vote stood 1 aye and 36 noes, 175 of the ministers not voting. The solitary aye vote was afterward changed, making the negative vote unanimous

The conference decided that women could not go as ministerial delegates but by a vote of 112 to 43 decided that it would be all right for them to go as lay delegates

At the conference session today it was decided that next year ministers will be provided with boarding places for which pay will be given, and the entertainment idea abolished.

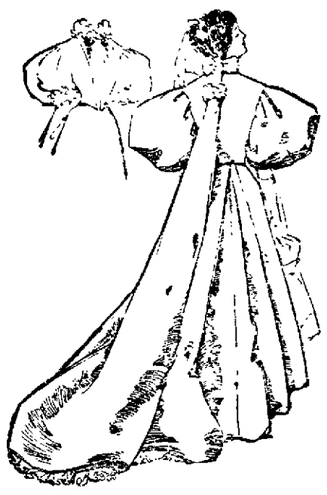
QUITE A DIFFERENCE.

A QUESTION OF ECONOMY IN THE MATTER OF DRESS.

The Imported Costume Cost $600, but Olive Harper Shows How It Can Be Made at Home For $58—Sweet Gowns For Forlorn Widows and Happy Brides.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—White moire, stiff and heavy, was used to make the wedding gown of one of the late brides, and certainly a handsomer gown was rarely seen. The front of the skirt was plainly gored. On the hips there were two deep plaits, and in the back two still deeper, with a double watteau plait from the shoulders to the end of the



BRIDAL DRESS

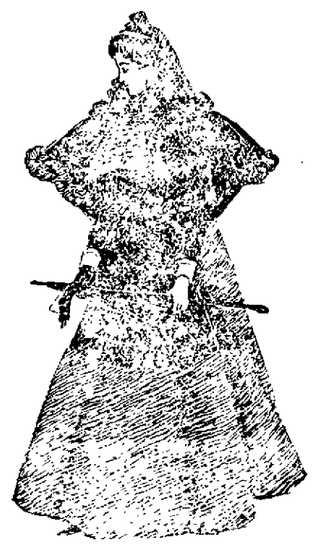
long train. The moire was that pattern called moire antique, which means that the waves are large and broken, with no regularity about them. This is far richer than the set patterns.

This particular dress had a balayeuse made of white taffeta pinked on the edges and put in close box plaits. There was no trimming upon the skirt, nor even the traditional orange blossom. The corsage and skirt were sewed together in the back, to admit of the watteau folds. These were finished with choux of crepe lisse at the top. The corsage was seamed down the front to imitate a plastron vest, and around the waist was a very narrow ruffle of crepe lisse. The neck was finished by a very full ruche of crepe lisse in front and a large bow in the back. On each side the ruche in front was set a small spray of orange blossoms. The sleeves were puffed to the elbows and there ended with a full ruche of crepe lisse. The tulle veil was very long in the back and simply cut, not hemmed. A small bunch of orange leaves and blossoms affixed to the hair completed this superb gown.

This costume was imported and cost $600. Let us see how cheaply this could be made at home Twenty yards of moire at $1.25 per yard, $25; as many yards of lining silk at 50 cents, $10; crepe lisse for ruching, $2; artificial orange blossoms, $2; tulle veil, $2; bones, hooks and eyes, etc., $2; total, $43 for material. If one has a good dressmaker to come to the house for, say, one week at $2.50 a day, that brings the total cost up to $58. Economies could be made on this estimate by using cheaper lining, and as the gown is for one occasion it really does not require a full silk lining; also 20 yards are more than are really necessary, especially if the gown is made in one's own house. Eighteen ought to be enough without "cabbage." Women know what that means.

There is quite a difference between the two prices, isn't there? A clever mother who knows all the ways of good shopping ought to get all the materials for this gown for $35 at the outside, and if the home dressmaker can help in the making the price could again be lowered. I tell all this not so much in the hope of gaining converts to a home-made wedding outfit as to let the foreign dressmakers see that I recognize the value of their names stamped or woven upon the silk belt on the inside.

I saw a sweet little wedding gown for a modest young girl that was simply exquisite, though costing hardly anything. It is of soft white wool barege, the skirt gathered all around very full, except the front, which is slightly gored and left plain. The whole skirt is hemmed up with a row of cream silk hemstitching. The waist is surplice, with a belt and long ends of moire ribbon. The folds of the surplice waist each have a row of notched buttonholing of silk floss. The sleeves are drooping puffs,



WIDOW'S GOWN

with the forearm portions worked in white floss At the belt is a small bunch of orange blossoms. The neck is left with a little V opening and a string of pearl beads clasps the throat. Over this is the regulation tulle veil, with the

Headache Destroys Health

Resulting in poor memory, irritability, nervousness and intellectual exhaustion. It induces other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, heart disease, apoplexy, insanity, etc

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Mrs. Chas A Myers, 201 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes Oct. 7, 1894: "I suffered terribly with severe headaches, dizziness, backache and nervousness, gradually growing worse until my life was despaired of, and try what we would, I found no relief until I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine. I have taken five bottles and believe I am a well woman, and I have taken great comfort in recommending all of my friends to use Nervine. You may publish this letter if you wish, and I hope it may be the means of saving some other sick mother's life, as it did mine."

On sale by all druggists. Book on Heart and Nerves sent FREE. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

CHAS. D. WISE,

SURVEYOR,

Civil and Mining Engineer & Draughtsman

Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public

Office Room - 17 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

FOR YOUR OUTING GO TO PICTURESQUE MACKINAC ISLAND.

ONE THOUSAND MILES OF LAKE RIDE AT SMALL EXPENSE.

Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths. Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating palaces. The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new steel passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $300,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience, annunciators bath rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the grandest, largest and safest steamers on fresh water. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in construction and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, St. Ignace, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo," Marquette and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet. Address A A SCHANTZ, G. P. A., D. & C., Detroit, Mich

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflamation. HEALS THE SORES. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. IT WILL CURE

CATARRH

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

One fare for the round trip to Uhrichsville over the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling. From all stations Massillon to Bellaire, September 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th. Tickets good until September 28th, on account of Dennison fair.

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit.

The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite.

In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food.

If you are ill it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee.

Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry.

Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating.

If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water.

Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red.

Have a regular time for rest and eating.

Keep your feet warm, and head cool.

If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness.

Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cast them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health.

Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one.

Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over.

Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES DO.

Dr. Kutchin makes the first object of his life to heal the afflicted; the second, to get a well-deserved reputation as a healer of diseases among the people; the third, is to earn a modest compensation in order to properly care for him self and family

He does all that he agrees to, and oftimes more, and when failure does occur it can always be traced to carelessness, imprudence, or overwork on the part of the patient.

He deals candidly, liberally and honorably with all alike, taking advantage of none as to condition or circumstance.

Last, but not least, he cures after all methods but his have failed.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

EX. U. S. SURGEON.

Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

WHAT DR. KUTCHIN DOES NOT DO.

He does not frighten people into doctoring by holding up a plea of a speedy death before their eyes. He does not urge the sick to take treatment when he knows them to be incurable. Neither does he by false pretenses hold the sick under his care month after month while doing them no good.

He does not persuade helpless incurables to doctor out the last month of their lives, or give up their last dime for medicine.

He does not take patients under a so-called false guarantee pretending to charge only for medicine and taking whatever amount he can get, or make the object of his life to extort money from the sick.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men All over the country are being slowly bled to death year after year owing to the vital fluids passing off with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked day and night, as you might say, for years and years, if such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble.

The Chronic Afflicted in order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, must either go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment: this fact is owing mainly to: The terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, wants nothing to do with them, and if satisfied with his income, will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients uncured by their Family Doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure alike quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a greater percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to confine his work almost entirely to this State. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

☞DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

☞ **SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE of CHARGE in his private parlors at the**

Hotel Conrad, Massillon. Friday, Oct. 4, '95

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free

Return visits made every 28 days

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SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

The Officer Couldn't Help Him.

He was a well dressed man and appeared to be a citizen of character, but as a patrolman turned in behind him on Park street at midnight he noticed a decided wabble to his gait. When the officer had overtaken him, the man halted, grabbed a shade tree to support himself and thickly inquired:

"Deev'nin, officer! Any danger of the fire getting into town?"

"What fire do you refer to?" asked the officer as he looked all around for the light of a conflagration.

"Why, I thought the woods all around Detroit were on fire. Never saw so much smoke in all my life. Can't hardly shee my hand befo' me."

"There isn't any fire," said the officer as he rubbed away at his eyes, "but this fog has come in off the river and is thick enough to cut with a knife."

"Oh, that's it, eh? Sure about the fog?"

"Oh, yes!"

"When I get home, can I tell my wife that fog detained me down town?"

"Yes; it will be well to tell her that."

"Wouldn't shay anything about woods on fire and shmoke, would you?"

"No; stick to the fog, and you'll be all right."

"Just sho. Ish it very bad fog, officer?"

"Yes; very bad."

"Can't you shee to get 'long?"

"Well, I have to be careful. Where do you live?"

"Right over zhere. Fog's awful bad, but I can get 'long. Good night, officer."

"Good night. Can you open the door?"

"Yesh, door all right. I'll shay fog detained me down town. Worst fog of er season. Lived in Detroit 20 years and never shaw such er fog. Fog so thick"—

"What's the matter?" asked the officer as the man returned to the curbstone and sat down.

"Shee zhere!" he whispered pointing to an open chamber window in the house opposite.

The officer looked and saw a woman's face peering out into the darkness.

"Zhat's my wife!" continued the man. "Thought she'd be ashleep, but she ain't! No woods on fire—no smoke—no fog! Jus' gotter own right up and take er consequenches and give her $250 to buy er sealskin sack zhis winter! Officer, she's raised me onter zhe game—farewell!"

No Legal Information.

"Can you spare me about 20 minutes of your valuable time?" he asked as he appeared in the door of a lawyer's office in the Moffat building at 2 o'clock the other afternoon.

"Is it anything connected with law?" queried the man at the desk as he turned around.

"Kinder distantly connected, I think. Thar's a feller out my way who says the sun moves around the airth."

"Well?"

"Waal, I know better. The airth moves around the sun of course. We got into a dispute about it the other night and he called me a liar."

"Well?"

"Waal, I also called him a liar and told him I'd put a head on him."

"And you wish my services in the case, do you?" asked the lawyer.

"I want yer opinion on the matter. Mebbe I'm all wrong about it. Does the sun move around the airth?"

"Do you want my legal opinion as a lawyer?"

"Not yit awhile. Jest gimme yer opinion as a man frustly."

"I have no opinion to offer. Good day, sir!"

"But look a here!" protested the caller. "You must hev some sort o' idea about the sun!"

"No, sir—no idea! I'm very busy!"

"But you ain't fool 'nuff to believe that the airth stands still?"

"I've nothing to do with the earth, sir!"

"You ain't, eh? Hain't you livin on the airth?"

"I know nothing about it!"

"Can't you see the sun?"

"If you want my opinion as a lawyer, you must pay for it. The sun may move around the earth, or the earth may move around the sun, or both of them may stand still. If you want the matter looked up, I'll take hold of it and give you legal information for $10."

"Waal, I don't want it—not fur no $10," replied the caller as he made ready to go. "No, sir, I wouldn't pay a dollar—not a durned cent—to find ort about it! It's my opinyon that the airth moves around the sun, and I 'kin lick any critter out my way as says it don't, and if you folks in Detroit want the sun to move around the airth then go ahead and let 'er whizzle and be hanged to you!"

A New Use For Buttermilk.

I was standing in the door of a Fourth avenue dairy the other day, after having just disposed of a glass of Orange county milk, when a lonesome looking man turned the corner and halted before me to ask:

"My friend, am I right in supposing this to be a dairy?"

"Yes, sir, you are."

"Ah, I see by the sign that it is! They probably sell buttermilk here?"

"Yes, sir."

"Old fashioned buttermilk?"

"Very likely. I haven't heard of any new fashioned buttermilk."

"That's so—that's so," he said as he lifted his hat to scratch his head. "It must be the old fashioned buttermilk—same as I drank when I was a small and innocent boy on the old farm. Stranger, I want a glass of that buttermilk, but I haven't the sugar to put up for it. You look like a good man."

"Yes; I am good."

"You've lots of sentiment about you."

"Heaps of it."

"Well, I appeal to that sentiment. I am an outcast. I am a criminal. I am a desperate man. Unless I begin to reform at once there is no hope for me. If I can reform, I may yet become a respected member of society. Will you aid me?"

"What has old fashioned buttermilk to do with reform?" I asked.

"Everything, sir," he seriously replied. "I want to be taken back to my childhood days—to the days when innocence sat enthroned in my heart and I knew no guile. A glass of buttermilk will do it. That is the point to start from. Fellow man, help me to reform—give me that impetus which may start me upward and onward."

"I fail to see how a glass of buttermilk would incite you to new aims and ambitions."

"I presume you do, but nevertheless it will do it. It was the drink of my babyhood—my childhood—my youth. It must take me back to flowering meadows, gamboling lambs and happy days. If you won't do it"—

But I did it. I bought a quart measure of the drink of his childhood and handed it over to him, and he made just four gulps of it. When he had finished, he wiped off his mouth, pulled down his vest and turned to me with:

"Stranger, you have saved a soul from eternal ruin! That buttermilk has carried me back to the days of my childhood, and I go out of here with the firm intention of dropping theft, burglary and murder for a living, and to become an ornament to society and the world in general. Goodby — goodby. I hasten away to begin in my new field of labor!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

A Story With a Moral.

"Get out, you old hatchet face!"

—Life.

A Difficult Matter.

"You ought not to condemn all bicycle riders just because of a few ill mannered would be scorchers," said Mr. Wheeler.

"Mebbe I oughtn't," said the nervous man, "but I haven't got a good enough eye to tell whether a man is coming at me at the rate of 30 miles an hour or only 18."—Indianapolis Journal.

Uncle and Nephew.

Nephew—Do you know, uncle, I dreamed last night you had lent me $10!

Uncle (generously)—Is that so? Ah! well, you may keep them, Otto.—Perquet.

How He Measured Him.

"Isn't your boy very tall for his age?"

"Isn't he? You just ought to try to get him on a part car on a half fare ticket!"—Chicago Tit-Bits.

BOWSER'S BALLOON.

HE TOYS WITH IT IN ORDER TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

An Exercise Which, However, Was Not So Satisfactory as It Might Have Been. Closing Remarks Made by a Neighbor and Mrs. Bowser.

"Now what are you going to do?" queried Mrs. Bowser as dinner was finished the other evening and Mr. Bowser removed coat, vest, collar and necktie.

"Mrs. Bowser," he solemnly replied as he returned from the front hall with a pasteboard box in his hand, "it's no wonder that medicine doesn't do us any good! The wonder is that we are not in our graves!"

"But we are not ailing. We don't need medicine!"

"We don't, eh? I haven't said anything to you about it because I didn't want to hasten the climax by scaring you half to death, but as a matter of fact the pair of us have been heading for the tomb at a gallop for the last six months! I wouldn't say anything about it now only I think I have found the remedy."

"Remedy! Why, I thought both of us were in perfect health!"

"What you thought and what was and is are three different things, Mrs. Bowser. Here is what the doctor recommended for both of us."

"A toy balloon! Are we to eat it, smell of it, or what?"

"No, ma'am, we are not to eat of it, smell of it or what! If you had done less gadding and more reading, you might have heard of the Delsarte movement. You might have heard that this little balloon has been the means of drawing thousands of people back from the yawning grave."

"Oh, yes; you let it float around the room and follow it up and strike it! I was reading in the paper the other day about how many people had broken their arms and legs and necks. You think you need the Delsarte movement, do you?"

"I don't think anything about it, but know it!" hotly exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he rolled up his shirt sleeves. "If you want to sit around and die for the want of a little common sense exercise, all right, but I propose to regain my lost health and live on as long as I can. The Delsarte movement is the simplest and most beneficial of all athletics. I permit the balloon to float away—like that. Then I step forward and strike it—like this."

"Mercy on me, but you'll knock the whole house down!" exclaimed Mrs. Bowser as the chandelier rattled and a vase toppled off a bracket. "Let me get out with the baby! If some one should tell you to come home and play ball with dynamite bombs, I suppose you'd do it! The idea of any such nonsense benefiting your health!"

"Nonsense, eh?" shouted Mr. Bowser as he jumped forward and led with his left and kicked a chair over. "That shows how much you know about anatomy! In delivering an upper cut like this, you bring into play the muscles of the neck, shoulder, arm and leg. The blood also"—

But Mrs. Bowser and the baby had retreated to the library.

"Egad, but if she wants to die let her die!" growled Mr. Bowser as he dropped his suspenders off his shoulders to give his arms more play. "Anybody with the sense of a canary knows that you must have exercise to keep your health. Here I am in the prime of life, and yet I'm lop shouldered, humpbacked and as weak as a"—

He had been following the balloon about and punching at it. A right hand swing missed the floating object and brought down a glass globe from the chandelier.

"What on earth has happened now?" exclaimed Mrs. Bowser as she stuck her head out of the door.

"Nothing! When I want you, I'll knock on the door."

Mrs. Bowser retreated, and he gathered up the fragments of the broken globe and deposited them on a chair, and squared off to his work again, saying:

"I dunno who old Delsarte was, but he was a corker on exercise. Couldn't have started a movement better calculated to bring out all the"—

He simply knocked over a rocking chair and brought down a stand as he made a vigorous spring, but Mrs. Bowser's head appeared to view again, and she demanded:

"Are you going to wreck the whole house, Mr. Bowser?"

"Who's wrecking anything? I think I've a right to move about in my own house in search of health. Go back and sit down and wait for consumption and the grave!"

Young Bowser began howling, and his mother withdrew to quiet him. Mr. Bowser lifted up the stand and chair and wiped the perspiration from his forehead and got ready for more health. He felt that he ought to have a little more leg exercise with it, and he blew the balloon away from him and then rushed for it. His legs were doing nobly when his toe struck a hassock and he took a header. What occurred during the next 15 minutes will never be clear to him. He knew his head struck the library door and busted a panel, but after that all was blank. When he opened his eyes, there was a wet towel on his forehead, a camphor bottle at his nose, and three or four of the neighbors were in the house. In a faraway voice he heard Mr. Henderson say:

"It is curious what a fool a man will make of himself over these fads! He'll have a sore head for the next three months!"

And in another faraway voice he thought he heard Mrs. Bowser reply:

"I tried to argue with him, but it was no use. Of course his lawyer will see my lawyer in the morning and arrange about the divorce and alimony!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

SWIFT CYCLIST CHARLEY MURPHY.

He Has Broken Many Records and Is One of America's Greatest Riders.

One of the oldest as well as one of the swiftest amateur cyclists in America is C. M. Murphy, who was recently suspended by the racing board of the L. A. W. upon the charge of having fixed a race in connection with L. B. Cabanne and F. J. Titus at St. Louis. Murphy is a Brooklynite and a brother of W. F. Murphy, one of Zimmerman's early rivals. He began riding 16 years ago and has been a prominent racing man for seven years. His first appearance as a racer was at the Kings County Wheelmen meet on Nov. 6, 1888, where he won the 25 mile handicap in 1 hour and 39 minutes. On May 30, 1889, he entered in the 25 mile road race on the Irvington-Millburn course and won second fastest time and finished fifth from among 59 starters. On Aug. 16, 1889, at Richfield Springs, N. Y., he came in second in a 50 mile road race from scratch.

C. M. MURPHY.

Since then Murphy has paid more attention to short distance riding, and every year finds him riding in better form. This year he has been one of the stars of class B and has several times lowered the one mile competition record. On May 30 he established a new record of 2 minutes 1 4-5 seconds, which has since been surpassed by Eddie Bald.

Murphy has at one time or another beaten all the fast men on the track and in turn has suffered defeat at their hands. He believes he can ride at the rate of a mile a minute if he can secure the services of a locomotive to set the pace. With the exception of Eddie Bald and Tom Cooper Murphy has won more races on the national circuit this season than any other man.

Percy Gaunt's Bicycle Operetta.

Percy Gaunt of "Bowery" and "Push Dem Clouds Away" renown has just published a one act bicycle operetta called "Love on Wheels," words by M. Stuart. Mr. Gaunt, who is certainly as up to date as they make 'em, has seized upon the "bike" mania with an avidity that is little less than awe inspiring. The music appears to be of the light and catchy order—bicycles don't suggest Wagner necessarily—and there is plenty of it. Among the numbers are "Our Love For the Wheel," sung in "tripping chorus" by three maidens; "Wheeling, Wheeling," a waltz song, interpreted by a damsel who has fallen from her "bike" and partially stunned herself; "'Tis Love That Makes the World Go Spin Round," "When I Hold You In My Arms," "The Girl Up to Date and Beyond," which contrasts "ye maiden of former years with the girls in the bloomers of the period," and lastly "Strolling on the Sands." The libretto is not classical.

First Class Actors Out of Work.

The disbandment of Richard Mansfield's and "The City of Pleasure" companies will throw a number of first class actors out of employment at the very outset of the season. It is not expected that Mr. Mansfield will be able to act again before Christmas, and his appearance at the Garrick theater, New York, has been postponed until spring. In the meantime the Hollands will appear in "The Social Highwayman," the play in which Mr. Mansfield was to have opened his season in New York. There are two parts in the play of equal importance—the master and his valet. "The Highwayman," which is a serious play, should prove an excellent contrast to the Holland brothers' light comedy work in "The Man With a Past."

Miss Irish's Greatest Drawback.

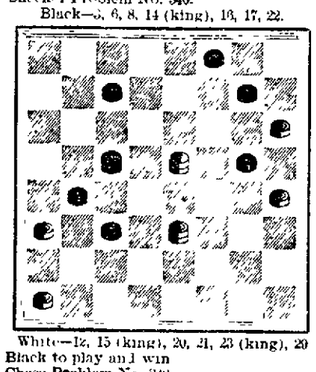
Miss Annie Irish, the comely young woman who played the ingenuous daughter in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" with the Kendals, is now doing adventuress roles with Dan Frohman's Lyceum stock company. Miss Irish looks about as much like an adventuress as does Effie Shannon, and a Chicago critic complains that "her personality is quite too frank and her face too childlike." So Miss Irish has to acquire the art of how not to look childlike.

Paris Will Have "Trilby."

So even Paris is to see "Trilby." Before Miss Elizabeth Marbury left England George Du Maurier placed the dramatic rights to his book in her hands, and she is now negotiating with several Paris managers for its production. If the Potter version of the book is used, it will be interesting to hear what the Parisians will think of Trilby in the state of grace under which Mr. Potter and the Harper Bros. have placed her.

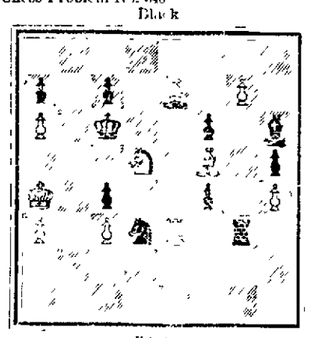
CHECKERS AND CHESS.

Checker Problem No. 340.
Black—3, 6, 8, 14 (king), 16, 17, 22.



White—12, 15 (king), 20, 21, 23 (king), 29.
Black to play and win.

Chess Problem No. 340.
Black



White.
White to play and to win in four moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Checker Problem No. 339.

Black.	White.
1 [illegible]	1 6 to 10
2 23 to 19	2 16 to 17
3 [illegible]	3 12 to 8
4 18 to 25, and wins.	

Chess Problem No. 339.
White.
K to sq. 2 to Q B 2

COULD HARDLY WALK

ON ACCOUNT OF

RHEUMATISM

P. H. FORD

—OF—

Ouachita City, La.,

After

TWO YEARS Suffering

IS CURED

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"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured."—P. H. FORD, Ouachita City, La.

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as Emerson said,—that is, don't be content with any bicycle except the best one made—the COLUMBIA. Matchless as these famous bicycles have been in past years, you will rub your eyes when you see the quality and beauty of the 1895 models—$100.

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MASSILLON, O.

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Handled Cups and Saucers per set	25c	Handled cups and saucers	39c
Unhandled " " "	20c	Unhandled " "	32c
Breakfact Plates	27c	Breakfast Plates	34c
Covered Chambers	39c	Covered chambers	49c
Uncovered "	14c	Wash Bowl and Pitcher	73c

Plain Tumblers 21c per doz. Jelly Tumblers 25c per doz.

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• • For the Next Thirty Days • •

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1895.

Public opinion in Canton seems to be against the move to close up the saloons during fair week. We have the opinion of honorable merchants and professional men on this point.—Canton News-Democrat.

Suppose it is? What right has an officer of the law to be influenced by public opinion as he thinks it is, when he is under oath to execute public opinion as laid down to him in the statutes? The place to bring about reform is in the general assembly. The way to make a bad law odious is to enforce it.

Ex-Sheriff Krider has been endorsed by the Populists as a candidate for state senator. This puts Mr. Krider on platforms endorsing the free coinage of gold, silver and paper. There seems to be only one thing, now, that Mr. Krider does not stand for, and that is the free coinage of air. The endorsement shows that our distinguished friend, Calvin S. Brice, is not sleeping. Still, even as a Democratic Populist, Mr. Krider will have to sell a great many pumps in order to upset Republican calculations which grow out of the vote for secretary of state in 1894, when the figures stood like this:

	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.
Stark	8,896	5,081	1,455
Carroll	2,155	1,069	336
Totals	11,051	6,980	1,119

According to these figures the Republicans have a majority of 552 over all.

Congratulations are properly offered, today, to the lawyers to whom the new court house has been transferred. The common people had very little to do with it, and their convictions on the subject of expensive exclusiveness have been registered, as several defeated candidates can testify. It is worthy of note that the taint of scandal about the structure is such that no dedication services were indulged in. The attorneys met in the court room yesterday, for the first time, and as many of them have political aspirations, shook hands with each other in a timid way and sat down. Judge McCarty, whose sense of propriety is keen, made no comment on his new surroundings, but proceeded to business. The mischief is done now, and we may all get what comfort we can out of the building as it stands. It is not a perfect building, but it serves its purpose fairly well and though in a less pleasing sense, like Plymouth Rock—"there she stands."

The miners need not feel that in submitting their case to the joint committee agreed upon in June, at Columbus, they are sacrificing their interests. As THE INDEPENDENT understands it, the miners simply want the same advance that Pennsylvania expects to receive on October 1st, and they are entitled to such advance. Not only that they have a standing committee appointed for the express purpose of determining when such advance takes place and ordering a similar advance in Ohio. This committee was created for the special purpose of deciding these questions without the necessity of a strike. The people of the state at large are chiefly interested in seeing that these matters are justly closed with the least possible friction. They look like strikes if they can be avoided. There seems to be a way—and THE INDEPENDENT confesses that it had forgotten it until today—of bringing up the Ohio scale easily, and without the loss of a day's work. Is not that way worth trying? The local leaders are safe and conservative men, possessing public confidence, and they will no doubt, study the subject between now and the first of next month, and do all that is possible to effect a satisfactory understanding.

WHEAT, SILVER AND GOLD.

Ex-Governor Waite, a voluble old gentleman from Colorado, who succeeded more perfectly in destroying the credit of his own state, than all the agencies for evil that ever existed within its borders, advanced the singular theory last night, that wheat should measure the value of the dollar, and not the dollar the value of the wheat. Thus, he argued, the man who went into debt for a thousand dollars, when wheat was worth a dollar a bushel, and who had to pay it when wheat was worth 50 cents a bushel, was legally robbed of $500. How perfectly absurd! A few years ago the weekly edition of THE INDEPENDENT was sold for $2.50 a year. Today, owing to the increased demand for it, and improved mechanical processes, it is sold for $1 a year, and the publishers are not asserting that they are being robbed, annually, of $1.50 on each subscription, by any means. No, Governor Waite, aside from the fluctuations that will always occur, wheat is low because it is grown in vast tracts at reduced cost to the western farmer, and because the annual crop has increased from 100,455,000 in 1850, to 395,131,725 bushels in 1893. Silver is cheaper for the same reason, the production in this country alone, having increased in value from $50,000 in 1849 to $77,575,757 in 1893. Even in 1872, when that monstrous "crime" was enacted, the production of silver was but $28,750,000. Therefore silver is cheap. Meanwhile gold, most stable of all the metals, is being produced in less quantities now than it was in 1849. From 1849 to 1872 the production of gold in this country ran from $40,000,000 to $65,000,000, the highest point being reached in 1853. Since 1872 the production has ranged between $30,000,000 and $36,000,000. Therefore gold has remained approximately stationary, and is the safest and most stable measure of value known.

LAW AND ANARCHY.

That eminent reformer, James Anti-Prize-Fight Rice, of Canton, is closing in on the dens of iniquity with a mighty hand that spares not. Brother Rice proposes to subdue the dance houses if he has to fight it out on that line all winter, but on the plain proposition of enforcing a state law regulating the selling of liquor during the fair week Mr. Rice is preserving a picturesque silence. According to one of the Canton papers:

"Mayor Rice will not act in conjunction with the Law and Order League in this matter. He says he has his hands full. 'If the cases are brought before me I will attend to them,' said he, 'but as the law is a state law I think it is a county matter.'"

THE INDEPENDENT mentions this matter because it is interesting, and because it exhibits very plainly the attitude of most public officers in enforcing the laws as they find them. Still, in spite of the nervousness of politicians, a well defined sentiment is growing in this country and in this state in favor of upholding the dignity of the law. The average citizen is prepared to believe that the law ought to be enforced while it remains on the books. If it is a piece of bad legislation it should be repealed. Those who believe to the contrary are incipient anarchists.

Perhaps if somebody happened to be murdered in Canton Mr. Rice would say: "I am too busy to attend to the matter. Anyway it is a state offense and the county ought to attend to it."

THE OHIO CANAL PROJECT.

The Cleveland World continues its observations in opposition to an improved Ohio canal on the ground of an absolute lack of ultimate benefit. It says:

"The city of Zanesville today is connected with the Ohio river by a deep waterway at a cost of a million and a half or two millions of public money. During the summer season this year there has not been a line of boats from Zanesville to the Ohio river for any length of time. Goods and people for the most part are going east and west and will continue to do so for many years to come. North and south lines are but feeders for east and west lines. This is true whether waterways or railroads are used. It may be wise to build waterway feeders to the great lakes when the lakes are connected with the ocean. To load a boat at Toledo, Chicago or Cleveland and unload it at Liverpool or Calcutta is the end for which we are striving, and it is what all northern Ohio ought to strive for and drop all boys' play about an almost useless and a highly expensive ship canal to the Ohio river.

"THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT, which is now stirring up the lion of the Zanesville Times-Recorder, is honest enough to see that a 'ship canal' across Ohio is an impossibility. It claims that what it wants is a deeper waterway between Massillon and Lake Erie so that the canal boats now sent from Cleveland to New York can be utilized. To bring this about may be a wise way of expending money, but the howl going up from the Erie canal boatmen who are unable to compete with railroads, notwithstanding their canals are free from toll, would indicate that all is not gold that glitters and all is not profitable that floats, even in a canal."

The World is perfectly clear on the point that we should give up our energies to the building of a canal upon which boats bound for Calcutta or Liverpool can float. It is enthusiastic on the subject of pneumatic locks upon which sea-going ships are to be elevated 100 feet at a time, but regards a chimerical a plan proposed for the transportation of the fuel that is to put life into those ships, except by rail. It forgets, or does not know, that a proposition to enlarge the Ohio canal has already been made by private capital, which sees therein a method of getting the untold quantities of West Virginia coal to the seaboard and to the great northwest with profit; and it ignores the fact that such boats as should be accommodated on the Ohio canal, are now plying between Lorain and New York city. The truth is, until the Ohio canal is widened and deepened so that the coal of the middle states can be distributed among distant markets at a minimum cost, the project of connecting the head of Lake Superior with the Atlantic ocean should not be considered. The trans-Ohio canal is a legitimate branch of the main idea, and when the world puts off its smoked glasses it will so see it.

AMERICA MUST SPEAK.

The New York Sun speaks out clearly and patriotically on the Cuban question, and THE INDEPENDENT endorses its every word. The Government of the United States cannot afford to overlook the manifesto issued by the Prime Minister of Spain. In this shameful proclamation, Senor Canovas del Castillo warns the Cuban revolutionists that death or banishment awaits them. It behooves us as the leading representatives of humane and enlightened feeling on this continent, to answer this manifesto by an official declaration that the rights of belligerents must be conceded to the Cubans.

"So long as we refuse to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents," says the Sun, "Spain has the legal right to sentence them to death by courts martial, and to buy in our markets armored vessels and munitions of war. Why should we continue to grant to Spain an access to our markets which is denied to the revolutionists? And why, by an attitude of indifference, should we connive at her barbarous treatment of men whose crime is that they are following our example and are struggling to be free? Is it because Spain recognized the confederates as belligerents within forty days after the battle of Bull Run?

"There is no true-hearted American who will answer these questions in the affirmative. There is none who will say that the Cuban revolutionists have a weaker claim to recognition as belligerents than that which we pressed successfully on France in 1778. It is impossible for us to pay the tremendous debt then incurred to the French nation, except by passing on the honorable obligation to another people combating for liberty. It would be a blot upon the record of our country if Cuba, alone of Spanish-American communities, should be left without a proof of sympathy from the earliest and greatest of American republics.

"The Cuban revolutionists have met all the conditions defined by international law for the recognition of belligerents. For many months they have made head against the entire military and naval power of Spain. They control a great part of the island. They have in the field a larger force than the American colonies could muster at the time when their title to belligerent rights was recognized by France. They have organized a provisional government and have commissioned delegates who are authorized to conduct negotiations with foreign states. The objection which withheld us from recognizing the Chilian insurgents against President Balmaceda, does not apply to the case of Cuba. An attempt to overthrow the duly elected President of a republic is one thing; an effort to throw off the yoke of an oppressive monarchy and found a republic is another. Every motive which prompted us in the first quarter of this century to regard with satisfaction the liberation of Spain's possessions on the American mainland, should be emphasized in the case of Cuba, which now has to bear the whole brunt of Spanish tryanny and greed."

ABOUT IMPROVED CANALS.

The Cleveland World, which is eloquent on the subject of spending hundreds of millions on a ship canal to the sea board, a work that could not be completed until after the present generation is dead and gone, but is skeptical of the importance of an improved Ohio canal, through which the coal deposits of Ohio and West Virginia could be sent to the northwest at a minimum cost, has evidently failed to read the canal literature that is available. In its issue of Sunday it intimated that the Erie canal was a failure, yet the New York Sun of the day before, in an able editorial urging local canal improvements, said:

"While nine millions, the amount now proposed, is a large sum for the state of New York to lay out on canals which earn no tolls, yet it could hardly be called an outlay without prospective returns. When, by a vote of the people in 1882, tolls on all the canals were abolished, it was found that the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals had cost an aggregate of $97,628,867.45, and had actually paid from their tolls and other earnings into the treasury of the state $131,802,797 91, thus showing a gain from that source of $34,172,930.46.

"It is well to recall these figures, because the natural impulse, at first, is to regard the state canals as simply a source of expense, because they no longer earn tolls. We certainly have the gains to citizens by terminal charges, freight and handling. Governor Morton declared to the last legislature that the Erie canal had for three quarters of a century been recognized as an impetus to the general progress and commercial prosperity of the commonwealth. It has been a prime factor in the establishment and maintenance of the commercial eminence of the port of New York."

The Sun thereupon declared that: "During the eleven months of 1858 up to Dec. 1, according to Governor Morton, Baltimore exported about 15,000,000 bushels of grain, or nearly half as much as New York, while Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and Montreal together exported 30,155,396 bushels, of which a large amount could have been diverted to New York for export if the canals could have furnished the necessary accommodation at a low rate of cost." Assuming that, on terminal charges, freight and handling, five cents is earned from every bushel of grain that passes through this State, $1,807,770 were by this division lost to the people employed in this State upon a product in transit which was neither raised nor consumed within our borders."

THE INDEPENDENT submits that what the Sun says of wheat in transit through New York, applies with equal force to West Virginia coal that might pass through Ohio for the Northwest and New England. It also insists that what Roscoe Conkling declared just before his death about New York, should be accepted in the same spirit by citizens of Ohio.

"Not for Buffalo alone," said Mr. Conkling, "nor for Buffalo and New York together, deep as is the interest of both, but for the State of New York, the whole State and all its sections, it is largely and desirably important not only to take care of the canal, but to keep it up to the times in the fullness of its usefulness. Not only as a feeder, but as a regulator and safeguard, the canal is so useful that the day will be ill-starred when the people of the Legislature shall turn deaf ears or blind eyes to whatever honest demands it makes on the State or its revenues. Had I vote or voice in the matter, that vote or voice would always be for locks long enough and prisms capacious enough for all the boats and traffic willing to float.

That Tired Feeling

Is a common complaint and it is a dangerous symptom. It means that the system is debilitated because of impure blood, and in this condition it is especially liable to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for this condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the bowels and liver. 25c.

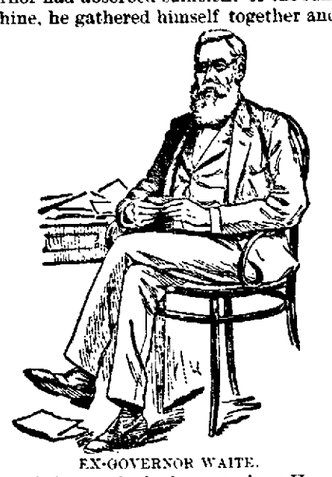
BLOODY BRIDLES HERE.

He Will Assail the Money Power Tonight.

WHAT HE SAYS OF OUR COXEY.

Colorado's Ex-Governor, Who Achieved Notoriety a Few Years Ago, Visits Massillon and Decides to Enlighten the People on Politics, as he Understands it.

Benevolence shone out of the eyes and over the gold-rimmed spectacles of an old gentleman who sat on the balcony of the Hotel Conrad Tuesday morning. It was Davis H. Waite, ex-governor of Colorado, and cheerfully known among the plutocrats and minions of Wall street as "Bloody Bridles." When the ex-governor had absorbed sufficient of the sunshine, he gathered himself together and



EX-GOVERNOR WAITE.

ambled towards the factory where Henry Vincent, Mr. Coxey's new cerebellum, expounds the law and the gospel of printing on paper and calling it money. He talked with characteristic freedom as he swung along:

"I think well of Coxey's plan of increasing the volume of money," said he. "We Populists believe that there ought to be about $50 per capita in circulation and we have now only something like seven. The Commonweal was all well enough, perhaps. While I was governor some of them wrote to me and asked for permission to pass through the state. Of course they were permitted to do so—they had as much right to do so anybody."

Still, a blind man could have understood that Mr. Waite was not profoundly impressed with the wisdom of that march to Washington, and when asked what he thought of Mr. Coxey as a fit subject for the People's party national ticket next year, the sparks began to fly.

"Most certainly I am opposed to Mr. Coxey as a presidential quantity," said he. "I am opposed to Coxey, and opposed to Debs—I'm opposed to any northern man, I don't care a damn who he may be. What we want is a southerner. He must be a good Populist and as long as he is all right it does not make much difference what his name is. With a southern man at the head of the ticket we can break the solid south, and without one we can't. It's all damn nonsense to talk about anything else."

The vigorous expletives which poured out of the gray bearded statesman's mouth eased him somewhat and he proceeded in a calmer vein.

"Why," continued he, "if we had nominated Field in 1892, and put Weaver on for vice president we could have broken the south in two. It was a great political mistake and must not be repeated. Now about silver, it is a long story. I am on the Omaha platform, and if Mr. Coxey and his friends are opposed to free silver, except as a stepping stone to a greenback system pure and simple, they're at odd of the platform—that's all. I don't believe in this redemption money theory. Silver should have the same right as gold. We don't ask the government to buy it—we only want it coined and its production encouraged, like wheat or corn."

Mr. Waite will speak from the band stand in the park this evening. It was not expected that he could appear here, and hence the short notice. He is said to be a virile stumper, and will assuredly interest even though he may fail to convert his audience.

A STROKE OF ENTERPRISE.

C. O. Olson Buys the Old J. H. & D. Lake Works.

C. O. Olson purchased on Monday the former Lake Bros. plant, in Canal street, from Anton Kopp. Mr. Olson is the proprietor of the Independent Foundry and Machine Works, and now occupies the Taylor Clay property, in West Tremont street. Owing to the increased demand for the output of Mr. Olson's establishment he has found it necessary to greatly enlarge his plant, and at once entered into negotiations leading to his late purchase. The Lake works will be remodeled by Mr. Olson, and he expects to expend a large sum of money in fitting up a foundry which will be one of the most complete in the state. A machine shop will be operated in connection with the foundry. Repairs will be commenced at once. In July, 1894, Mr. Olson started in business in the Clay building, employing but one hand. He now has in his employ twenty-six men who work from twelve to fifteen hours per day. This is due to Mr. Olson's skill and experience as a mechanic. In the new establishment he will double his force of workmen as soon as the machinery has been moved and is in running order.

A. G. Bartley, of Magic, Pa., writes: I feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me of a very bad case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore on his leg. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Reduced cost of materials has made it possible for J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder to be sold at considerable less than others. There can be no better baking powder made than J. Monroe Taylor's.

SHEPLEY IN THE LEAD.

Mr. Raff Says Some Interesting Things About the Postmastership.

One of the most potent voices in the selection of Massillon's postmaster will be that of Edward S. Raff, of Canton, who, in his capacity as the official Democratic leader in this congressional district will be entitled to recommend Postmaster Russell's successor.

It is fortunate for the city that so high-minded a business man will exercise this power. Mr. Raff's standing in Stark county is such that mere political consideration will not cause him to make a selection likely to injure the administration of the office. When seen today by an INDEPENDENT reporter, he expressed the opinion that nothing would be done in the way of settling the appointment until after the election.

He regards Felix R. Shepley as the most active candidate, and next to him, Edward L. Royer. Other candidates, he said, were Frank Willenborg, Josiah Clutz and John McCane.

"Mr. Willenborg", he continued, "has not fully decided to make a canvass. Mr. Clutz may also conclude not to be a candidate. Mr. McCane—well, not much has been said about him. He was in Canton several days ago, and simply mentioned the postoffice."

Mr. Raff did not seem to think that Mr. McCane's chances were good and he rather favored Mr. Shepley. Although he said that Mr. Royer was working hard and to advantage he believed Felix Shepley had the better show.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

Heavy Damage Case—Tom Malloy—The County Fair—Court News.

CANTON, Sept. 24.—Harry Johnson is the plaintiff named in a petition filed this morning, praying for damages against the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, in the sum of $7,000. In June, 1895, Johnson was working at a hoisting crane when the chain broke and a heavy piece of iron fell upon his right hand, crushing it badly. The thumb was amputated and the hand is useless. Johnson claims the chains were defective and insecure.

TOM MALLOY DISAPPEARS.

Tom Malloy, who has been the merchants' night watchman for several years, has mysteriously disappeared. Last night he was on duty as usual, but did not report this morning. A search was made, and the clothes worn by Malloy were found hidden behind some store boxes near the Dannemiller block, where Malloy has a son working. He had about $40 on his person, and some fear he has met with foul play, but his friends are of the opinion that he has wandered away. Three years or more ago Malloy became deranged and spent some time in an asylum. He was pronounced cured, and returned home. His mind may have again become unbalanced.

AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

The county fair is now open for inspection, and the examples of art, embroidery, and four footed beasts are as amazing as ever. On Wednesday the races begin. There will be a 2:45 trot, purse $200, in which there are seven entries, and a 2:30 pace for the same money, in which the field includes six horses. This is children's day for Canton, and Wednesday will be children's day for Massillon.

Enormous crowds are anticipated on Wednesday and Thursday. A noticable feature about the fair today is the fact that the national flag does not adorn the staff at the entrance, or float over the horticultural or other buildings where staffs for that purpose have been placed. The American flag is to be seen only upon a side show tent and several confection stands.

PROBATE COURT NOTES.

Henry W. Hossler and Amos Trump have been appointed executors of the estate of John J. Trump, of Canton.

Henry Hossler is the appointed guardian of Jacob Sommers, of Nimishillen township.

In the assignment of E. R. Kidd, of Canton, an allowance of $500 has been made to the wife in lieu of homestead.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Harbaugh and Nancy J. Bower, of Wilmot; Harry Brown and Blanche V. Baker, of Canton. Clement Gill and Hattie Lutz, of Massillon.

THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury as it now sits consists of Alfred Kincaid, Daniel Lenker, John Willis, J. K. McDowell, Daniel Lesh, John Freeman, Williamson Teeters, Joseph Betermen, Perry Cook, Henry Bowers, John Bash, A. W. Goshorn, David Crowl, David Fox, Gus. F. Breckel.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Sylvester Burd has sold to John W. Vernon, lot 1952 in the first ward, Massillon. Price not recorded.

John W. Vernon has sold to Sylvester Burd, lot 63 in the second ward, Massillon. Price not recorded.

Sylvester Burd has sold to John W. Vernon, lot 1409 in the third ward, Massillon, for $90.

William A. Pietzcker has sold to Sylvester Burd, lot 148 in Columbian Heights, Perry township. Price not recorded.

Sylvester Burd has sold to John W. Vernon, lot 148 in Columbian Heights, Perry township. Price not recorded.

Elizabeth Kandel has sold to Elekiah G. Smith, 10 acres in Jackson township, for $415.

Elekiah G. Smith has sold to William Heckman 15.15 acres in Perry township, for $606.

Nothing so distressing as a hacking cough. Nothing so foolish as to suffer from it. Nothing so dangerous if allowed to continue. One Minute Cough Cure gives immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

We say success to the inventor of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder. If everybody knew its superiority no other would be used.

Acts at once, never fails. One Minute Cough Cure. A remedy for asthma, and that feverish condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

The INDEPENDENT Co. prints report cards just the way the teacher wants them.

Have you used THE BEST? NICOTINE the active principle, NEUTRALIZED

MAIL POUCH

It will delight YOU as a chew or a smoke

ANTI-NERVOUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

MINERS IN CONVENTION

A Conference Fraught With Great Importance.

THE DELEGATES NOW IN SESSION.

Something Over 1,400 Miners Represented —President Mossop Denies the Reported Weakness of the Independent Association—A Telegram from P. H. Penna.

Fourteen delegates representing 1,400 men are in session in the Trades and Labor assembly hall today, for the purpose of deciding what steps will be taken in regard to the promised increase of wages on October 1.

It was 10:30 o'clock when President Mossop called the meeting to order. The following committees were appointed: Committee on credentials, John McGinnis, August Bremkamp and George Borallo; committee on order of business, J. N. Davis, Benj. Watkins and Thomas Hiscox; committee on resolutions, William Moore, W. H. Bassett, James Creighton, James Appleby and James Parks.

PRESIDENT PENNA'S OPINION.

Two sets of views have recently been expressed concerning the proper construction to be put upon the Pittsburg settlement. Some have contended that on October 1st, Ohio should pay 9 cents less than the Pittsburg cash price, or 56 cents, and others that the Ohio price should be nine cents less than the company store price, or 60 cents. THE INDEPENDENT queried P. H. Penna, president of the United Miners of America, on this question, and he replied as follows at noon:

COLUMBUS, Sept. 24—The Pittsburg agreement restores the 69 cent rate in that district, which carries with it the restoration of the 60 cent rate in Ohio, unless Ohio operators and miners make other arrangements.

P. H. PENNA.

WHAT MR MOSSOP SAYS.

President J. J. Mossop, of Massillon district miners' organization, stated this morning that the report that the miners of North Lawrence and vicinity are rapidly becoming convinced of the folly of the step which they have taken, and are returning to the national organization is untrue. "The miners of North Lawrence," said he, "are generally in favor of the district union, and they will stand staunchly by it. It is true that at a meeting some time ago a few men expressed themselves as willing to renounce the district association, but they were very few in number and their action will have no weight with us."

THE CONFERENCE OVER.

Ministerial Appointments Made Public at Last.

CANTON, Sept. 24.—After ten hours of continuous session Monday and several hours for days past, the bishop and his cabinet at 7 o'clock last evening completed their appointment of ministers in the Methodist Episcopal East Ohio Conference. It was the longest contest in the history of the conference. The appointments for the district are as follows:

Canton district—E. D. Holtz, presiding elder, Alliance; Alliance, First church, E. A. Simons, Union avenue, J. J. Wallace; Canton, Dueber avenue, J. L. Herron; First church, E. P. Edmonds; Lawrence avenue, John Bettham; Simpson, I. S. Winters; Carrollton, J. W. Moore; Columbiana, J. T. Morton; Damascus, F. Swaney; Dell Roy, O. B. Jones; East Palestine, A. W. Butts; East Rochester, O. H. Pennell; Elkton, D. L. Clark; Franklin Square, W. E. Hollett; Greentown, J. F. Huddleston; Hanoverton, J. A. Martin; Leetonia, Matthew Moses; Lisbon, H. Stauffer; Malvern, T. W. Anderson; Marlboro, E. B. Neilson; Massillon, G. B. Smith; Mechanicstown, J. A. Rutledge; Minerva, G. W. Harshman; Neeley, A. M. Mishel; New Waterford, to be supplied; North Benton, A. D. McHenry; Pierce, J. L. Neely; Salem, J. L. Youmans; Waynesburg, Morris Floyd; T. P. Marsh, president, and J. L. Shunk, professor, in Mt. Union college; W. H. Pearson, chaplain United States army, member Union Avenue Alliance Quarterly Conference.

AN ANTI-BICYCLE CRANK.

He Distributes Quantities of Tacks on Main Street.

Some time during the night a miscreant scattered tacks from several boxes in East Main street, in front of the Hotel Conrad. Many wheels have been punctured and horses injured, perhaps, for they could scarcely travel over that portion of the street without some of the tacks entering their hoofs. The perpetrator of an act so cowardly should be severely punished if caught. This is the third or fourth time during the summer that tacks have been scattered where wheelmen ride most.

It is a truth in medicine that the smallest dose that performs a cure is the best. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the smallest pills, will perform a cure, and are the best. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Keep up with the enterprising spirit of the age, and buy J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder—the best in the world.

Say, why don't you try DeWitt's Little Early Risers? These little pills cure headache, indigestion and constipation. They're small, but do the work. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

NEW DIRECTORS ELECTED.

The Farmers' Telephone Company Holds a Meeting.

The stockholders of the Farmer's Telephone company held their annual meeting last Saturday afternoon. Reports of the officers were read, and the following board of directors was elected: H. C. Brown, F. Z. Groff, Z. T. Baltzley, A. R. Hanna, L. J. Kurtz, R. A. Pinn, and J. H. Fisher.

Immediately after the meeting, the board of directors met and adjourned until Monday, when the officers will be elected.

The Farmer's Telephone company is a corporation composed of farmers and business men of this community, and well deserves the liberal patronage it has received. Of the many telephone companies now operating in Ohio, this one is the pioneer; being the first to attempt to erect a plant in opposition to the old and established lines. Less than eighteen months ago, a few of the farmers living on the road between Massillon and West Lebanon, erected a private line between these two points, and connected nine telephones. The result was so satisfatory that it was decided to establish an exchange in this city, and connect all the neighboring towns. The assistance of some of our citizens was secured, a franchise was obtained from the council, and work was at once commenced. A cold, hard winter had set in, but nothing could deter these enthusiastic men, and the work was vigorously pushed forward. Poles were planted in ground frozen from two to three feet, wires were run with the thermometer hovering about zero, an exchange was fitted up, and on the first day of last April, over 150 telephones were in operation.

The work had been so thoroughly done that the annoyances customary to a new plant were entirely overcome, and the service given its patrons was entirely satisfactory. The company has since nearly doubled the extent of its lines, having now about two hundred and fifty telephones in all parts of the city, and connecting ten neighboring towns, and the homes of many farmers. Merchants find this a great convenience, as by this means they are enabled to communicate with all their country trade. The farmer also realizes the benefit of this system, as he can at any time post himself upon the markets, and arrange to sell his products at the most advantageons time.

A similar plan is being talked of in Canton, and the Farmers' Company will then immediately connect with that city.

Every day the aid of electricity is becoming more necessary in business transaction, and one is glad to see that Massillon is keeping in the front ranks of improvement.

LIGHT FROSTS REPORTED.

Corn is Ripening Rapidly and Other Crops Doing Fairly Well.

For the week ending Sept. 23 the following crop conditions for northern Ohio are noted: "The early part of the week was cool, and light frosts were reported on the morning of the 15th from several low and exposed localities, but the damage done was very slight. The latter half of the week was excessively hot, and especially so for this season of the year. Showers in several places quite heavy, were general from 16th to 18th inclusive, but since that time no rain of any consequence has fallen. The sunshine for the week has been above the average for this time of year. Corn is ripening rapidly, is generally well cared, and much of the crop has already been cut; the fodder of many fields that has not been cut is drying badly. Wheat seeding where not completed is progressing rapidly, and the ground is generally in good condition; fields that were sown early are coming on nicely, with but few exceptions. Tobacco is nearly all cut. Potatoes are being dug, and some fields are rotting. Rye is being sown. Fodder corn and millet are doing well. Clover seed being threshed, seed of good quality. Fruit is being gathered, and is generally in good condition. Cider making in progress. Meadows and pastures in part of the counties look well, but in others the pastures are short and brown. Stock water is scarce in several of the western counties." Only one more report will be issued this year.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Herman R. Hintz.

The healing properties of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve are well known. It cures eczema, skin affections and is simply a perfect remedy for piles. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gross, in Duncan street, a son.

The Massillon glass works will probably begin operations on November 1.

A pear tree at the Bridge House which bore fruit during the summer is again in bloom.

Fireman Gus Theis is laid up with a damaged foot, caused by being trampled upon by one of the horses.

Clement Gill and Miss Stella Lutz were married by 'Squire Webber, of Canton, last Monday evening.

The waffle supper to be given by the ladies of the M. E. church has been postponed to the evening of October 10.

The funeral of Josiah Cupples will be held at his late residence, 39 Park street, at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

Miss Ella Forest has returned from an extended visit among relatives in Cincinnati, Covington and other cities.

The recital by Miss Kiihn, Miss Keller and Miss Blum will be given in the opera house on Tuesday evening, October 8th.

The death of J. C. Roosenbloom, of Pittsburg, father of Ike Rosenbloom, of Massillon, took place on Monday. He was 58 years of age.

Taylor Clay is slowly but surely improving. He has since Saturday recovered the use of one arm and leg and is able to converse with less effort.

The First Reformed Sunday school will observe Sunday, October 13th, as Rally Day. A special programme will rendered and a large attendance is expected.

The witnesses in the case of Fred W. Adams, the W. & L. E. agent, against Anna Scott and James Myers for alleged blackmail, appeared before the grand jury in Canton Tuesday morning.

Josiah Cupples, a retired farmer who moved to this city two years ago, died at his home, in Park street, Tuesday noon. Mr. Cupples was the father of Charles Cupples, who formerly was in the drug business in Massillon.

There will be communion services in the Reformed church next Sunday, at 10:15 a. m., together with preaching and the reception of new members. The preparatory sereice will be held on Friday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Astonishing things are always happening in Stark county. And now comes Mrs. Crounse, of Columbiana, who, at the age of 75, makes and presents to the Canton District Methodist Foreign Missionary society, a quilt containing 2,700 pieces.

Republicans of Norwalk's fifth ward have nominated David E. Kirkland, formerly of Massillon, for councilman, to fill an unexpired term. Norwalk Republicans know a sound safe man when they get him, and that is exactly what Mr. Kirkland is.

The six young children of Goodhart Manz, of State street, were taken to the orphan's home, at Tiffin, this morning. Some months ago the children't mother died, and as the eldest is but 11 years of age they could not receive proper care at home, hence Mr. Manz thought this step advisabie.

Charles Austrian, a former Massillon merchant, whose establishment was located in the opera house block, died a few days ago in Chicago. The body passed through this city Monday morning, enroute east. Mr. Austrian lived here about twenty years ago and is well remembered.

The Massillon Women's Cemetery Association has selected the following, among its members to serve as an entertainment committee, these having power to choose others to help them in their work: Mrs Barnes, Miss Albrecht, Miss Burton, Mrs. Corns, Mrs. Dunn, Miss Karthaus, Miss Jessie Russell.

Township Trustee McCane, a veteran of the war, and consistent Democrat, is working to secure appointment as postmaster. Mr. McCane modestly denied the charge when asked if this was true, but nevertheless he is in the field and has several elements of strength with the powers that be.

Sidney Kaylor, the irrepressibe youngster, whose mischievous pranks are still fresh in the minds of Massillonians, arrived home from the state reform farm Saturday evening. The training received at that institution has greatly benefited the lad and he will, no doubt, now be a credit to his parents.

The Canton council has voted, at last, to enter into a five year contract with the gas company whereby the price to the public will be $1.20 per thousand cubic feet, with 20 cents off if the bills are paid before the 10th of each month. This is really one dollar gas. The agitation was begun by the Canton News-Democrat.

William F. Simonet, of this city, has been granted a patent on a lighting appliance to be attached to the incandescent gas lights. Mr. Simonet has spent much time in perfecting his invention, and as it almost indispensable to the light is bound to receive a good sale. The aims of the lighter are ease convenience in igniting, and to prevent the breaking of the mantle by a too violent explosion.

There was great rejoicing among the residents of Summit street and vicinity yesterday, when the news spread that the two belligerents, Mr. and Mrs. Tony Gruber, had mutually decided to again become one and return to the happy home of some months ago. Mr. and Mrs. Gruber always were good neighbors and their old friends received them with open arms. Mr. Gruber is an industrious and worthy citizen.

Old Stephen Ross, the most aged colored man in Stark county, has been placed in the care of the township trustees, having been found by friends in a helpless and impoverished condition in his cabin. The picturesque old gentleman, whose years are so many that he does not know their number himself, is one of the quaintest characters in town, and his last days should be made as peaceful and comfortable as possible.

The Ninth Regiment band of New York, Luciano Conterno, director, will re-open the Armory on October 22. In the meantime work is progressing on the permanent stage, heating apparatus and seating arrangements. Enterprise Division has exhibited the qualities its name implies by engaging the splendid band named. It contains fifty-four members, and since the palmy days of Gilmore has been the first band of New York.

Through his attorneys, Eggert & McLaughlin, Orlando Stoner, of Pigeon Run, began an action in the common pleas court, this week, against Ralph Wainwright, to recover money alleged to be due on a coal lease. In April, 1892, the plaintiff avers that Mr. Wainwright entered into a contract to the effect that he would pay Stoner $100 per year for the privilege of drilling his land. No money has as yet been paid, hence the suit.

Mrs. A. B. Hinton, of Oak street, was agreeably surprised, last evening, by about thirty of her lady friends, the occasion being the 22nd anniversary of her birth. The out of town participants were Mrs. Jackson, of Colorado; Mrs. H. Roop, of Richmond, Ind.; Mrs. Whitney, of Akron; Miss Annie Meyers, of Pittsburg, Pa. Music and recitations occupied the time. A handsome rocking chair was presented by the friends. The Mandolin Club furnished fine music.

When Mr. Wainwright was interviewed this morning regarding the suit entered against him by Orlando Stoner, through his attorneys, Eggert & McLaughlin, for advance royalty on a coal lease, he said that all he knew about it was what he had seen in yesterday's issue of THE INDEPENDENT. He claimed to have drilled the land thoroughly and finding no coal, "I canceled the lease some time ago and the lease was now laying in his office awaiting the signature of Orlando Stoner to make the cancellation complete.—It looks like a new firm hunting a job."

BLOODY BRIDLES TALKS.

A Rambling Speech on the Wickedness of All Except the Populists.

Ex-Gov. Waite, the Colorado expounent of Populism, addressed a scattered audience of perhaps a hundred persons from the band stand in the city park last night. As the evening was exceedingly chilly Mr. Waite talked briefly. He was escorted from the hotel to the park by Henry Vincent, Councilman P. Smith and Solon C. Thayer. The latter presented the ex-governor with a few preliminary remarks.

Ex Governor Waite talked first upon the political situation picking to pieces the Republican and Democaatic parties which he claimed, were "victimized, rottenized and Shermanized." He next discussed the silver question, but so briefly that his listeners were unable to comprehend his meaning. In explaining the character of the dishonest dollar Mr. Waite referred to the salaries of Presidents Grant and Cleveland, stating that the latter could buy just three times as much wheat with his salary now, as Grant could buy for the same sum during his administration.

"For instance," he continued, "say a farmer mortgaged his home for $1,000, when wheat was one dollar per bushel. He could pay that, he thought, by raising 1,000 bushels of wheat. But he carried the debt for a few years, paying interest, and at the end of that time wheat was valued at but fifty cents per bushel. Now the farmer would be compelled to again shoulder the mortgage and interest until he could produce 1,000 bushels of wheat. That is one way of explaining the treachery of the dishonest dollar."

At about 8:30 o'clock Governor Waite retired to his hotel. His audience was as much in the dark regarding his doctrine as they were before he began talking.

HONORS AT THE FAIR.

A Massillon Girl Wins in the Song Contest on Tuesday.

CANTON, Sept. 25.—The attendance at the fair on Tuesday was not as large as it was on the first day last year. The list of entries is unusually large, however, and exhibits surprisingly fine, and the fair promises to be a most successful one. The educational contests yesterday were close in some branches. Mary C. Oberlin, of Massillon, won the song contest. In the declamation prize award, Miss Oberlin secured a second prize.

Owing to rain, today, the races were postponed. The 2.45 trot, 2:17 pace and 2:30 pace will be run on Thursday, and the 2:27 trot and 2:25 pace on Friday.

The probate office has been moved into the new court house.

Tom Malloy, the night watchman, who disappeared mysteriously on Monday night, is still among the missing. The police have made every effort to locate him

M. A. Miller has been appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. Norman, of Tuscarawas township.

The will of W. M. Fritz, of Canton, has been admitted to probate.

C. P. Ramsey is the guardian appointed for John Alfred Stark, of Jackson township.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Charles A. Sandals and Jessie M. Brown, of Canton; Wm. Bowen and Laura McGinon, of Louisville, and Harry Russell and Flora Tise, of Canton.

A Serious Runaway.

A team of heavy farm horses attached to a wagon loaded with lumber, created considerable excitement by running away yesterday afternoon. The horses started in Diamond alley and turned down North Mill street scattering hingles and lumber in their wake. Crossing Main at a mad pace they struck several buggies and were finally stopped The owner of the team, Peter Tiner, who lives near Sippo lake, secured another wagon and proceeded to re-load the lumber. He started homeward, but while driving up East Main street the horses again became unmanageable and ran away. Mr. Tiner succeeded in getting at their heads and in checking the animals. In front of the Jacobs residence the horses struck a tree and Mr. Tiner was badly squeezed. He was taken to Dr. Hallock's office and properly cared for. He was then taken to his home. It is feared that he sustained severe internal injuries.

Entertainment committees will find just what they want in the way of invitations and programs, at THE INDEPENDENT office.

TUSCARAWAS GOES WET

A Lively Election Day West of Massillon.

THE SALOONS WIN THE VICTORY.

A Light Vote Cast—The Temperance Element Fails to Organize Its Forces as Well as the Opposition—Near By town News Gathered for "The Independent."

WEST BROOKFIELD, Sept. 23.—The anti-saloon workers in Tuscarawas township failed on Saturday in their attempt to abolish all saloons in that quarter. The fight, however, was a stubborn one, but the liquor dealers had a decided advantage. Beer for two or three days past flowed as free as water and on Saturday the allowance was doubled. Every available vehicle, old and rickety, was mustered into service by the "wets" and voters were thus conveyed to the polls by scores. The "drys" worked unceasingly and did not give up the task as hopeless until the last vote had been polled, and the result given out. It was plainly evident, early in the day that the "wets" would be the victors by a large majority.

After the count had been finished and the majority for the "wets" was announced, the joy of the victors knew no bound, and jollifications continued throughout the night.

The vote in the precincts has been reported as follows:

East Greenville—"wets" 102; "drys" 43.

Pigeon Run—"wets" 17; "drys" 27.

West Brookfield—"wets" 170; "drys" 61.

Stands—"wets" 10; "drys" 30.

LAID TO REST.

EAST GREENVILLE, Sept. 23—The funeral of William Norman took place at the M. E. church Sunday. Two sermons were delivered, one by the Rev. Mr. Yoder, and one by the Rev. Mr. Argnft, a Welsh minister, of Cleveland. The Sons of St. George lodges of North Lawrence and Massillon attended and conducted their ritual services at the grave. Interment took place in the Newman cemetery.

BLOODHOUNDS REFUSE TO WORK.

WILMOT, Sept. 23.—After the burglars got away from Lentz's woolen factory, the bloodhounds at the workhouse were sent for. They were put on the track, but for some reason refused to follow the lead.

MR. ROHER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 23.—While cruising the treacherons waters of the Ohio canal south of town, the other day, William Rohrer's boat capsized and he and his friends succeeded in reaching the shore only after a hard struggle. Many perishable goods were lost and the bed ticks were so soaked with water that it was almost impossible to recover them. They had come from Massillon and were going camping.

THE DAY AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 23.—Editor Hudson was released from custody on giving security to Landlord Buss for his unpaid bill. The Times is now under the management of J. E. Gnau.

The Navarre Stoneware Co. is so rushed with orders that many of the men work double time.

The truck of a car loaded with nut coal on the C., C. & S., jumped the track near the river bridge on Saturday afternoon. The train was going at such a rate that it could not be stopped before passing the station house. Two cars, the platform and the roadbed were damaged somewhat, but traffic was not delayed.

The families of Wm. Rohr and John Weaver returned from a week's outing at Zoar Saturday.

MT. EATON AGAIN BREAKING RECORDS

MT. EATON, Sept. 24.—Jacob Ruth has beaten the record raising potatoes around here, his Rural New Yorkers weighing 10 oz and over.

C. S. Ketterer was in Orrville Monday.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Reformed church held a social at the residence of J. Desvaigne Thursday evening.

Ora Schlafly is "wielding the rod" at Gooden's this fall again.

Quite a jolly crowd of Massillon people were at the Lucas hotel Saturday evening.

Roydom Schlafly is improving slowly.

Joseph Schlafly, of New Philadelphia, is visiting in town, as the guest of his sons, J. J. and S. A. Schlafly.

Mrs. Sarah Hunsinger is attending the Millersburg fair this week.

The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Smith left today for Indiana to visit friends.

Coal was found on the David Graber farm northwest of town, over 4 feet thick and also a fountain.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wampler attended the Wampler reunion on the 14th inst., on the old homestead near West Brookfield.

Franklin Surgon, of East Greenville, was in town one evening last week.

Communion services will be held in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning, the 29th.

DOINGS AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Sept. 24.—The brick block on the square presents a much neater appearance since the new coat of paint has been applied.

The Rev. Mr Fry has been returned to this charge. The Rev. Mr. Munk goes to North Lima, Mahoning county. His place here will be filled by the Rev. Mr. Stump.

Mrs. Jacob Wyandt was called by death on last Thursday morning, at the age of 53 yerrs and 6 months. Interment Saturday, the Rev. Mr. Scarborough officiating.

BERT JOHNS DEAD.

SIPPO, Sept. 24.—Bert Johns, aged about 30 years, died this morning of typhoid fever. His young wife, to whom he has been married but four months, is almost distracted.

ACCIDENT AT NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Sept. 24.—E. Converse, superintendent and foreman of the Navarre Stoneware Company, had his one hand and arm caught in a pulley this morning and badly crushed.

A TAMMANY TANGLE.

The State Democracy Frozen Out at Syracuse.

SENATOR HILL WINS THE FIGHT.

The Committee on Credentials Gives the State Democracy Only One-Fourth the Representation Claimed and that Faction's Leaders Leave for New York.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 25.—The Democratic leaders were disturbed today before the opening of the state convention owing to the action of the credentials committee in recognizing Tammany, only, for future conventions and boards of elections, compromising the pending contest, with an one-fifth vote for the State Democracy, and four fifths for Tammany. Senator Hill won the fight for Tammany.

Fairchild, Wheeler and others of the State Democracy held a meeting and refused the one-fifth representation in the convention, and arranged to return to New York on the 3 o'clock train. Anticipating a renewal of the contest on the floor of the convention, the delegates assembled early.

The convention was delayed by a conference between Hill, Murphy, Flower and others to induce John Boyd Thatcher, of Albany, to accept the comptrollership, Thatcher being acceptable to both factions. He received telegrams from Washington urging his candidacy.

The report of the committee on credentials was first thing in order. A resolution was offered to give Tammany two to the State Democracy's one vote in the convention and the same representation on the state committee. Patterson led for the resolution and Hill against. The isses so interrupted Patterson that Hill appealed to the chairman for the restoration of order by the sergeant-at-arms. Patterson said that the reformers controlled sixty thousand votes cast against the Democrats at the last election, and should be recognized fairly for harmony.

Bell, chairman of the credentials committee, Senators Grey, Grady and others, delivered phillipics against the reformers. Amid great confusion Patterson's resolution for equal representation was killed. The other resolution to give State Democracy one-fifth representation was adopted with hurrahs. The Grace and Fairchild people left the hall amid a storm of hisses worse than at the Saratoga convention last year. The report on permanent organization was adopted. Ex Governor Flower on assuming the chair addressed the convention.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild announced after conferring with those leaving the hall, that the State Democracy would have a separate ticket. No time or place was fixed for nominating the same. Platform adopted, opposes all blue laws, promises the repeal of obnoxious restrictive laws passed by the recent Republican assembly, especially the excise laws. Local option is strongly endorsed, with home rule

The following ticket was nominated: Judge of the court of appeals, Judge Teller; secretary of state, Horatio C. King; comptroller, John B. Judson; treasurer, D C. Dow; attorney general, Norton Chase; state engineer, Russell Stuart.

Official Picnic Proclamation.

The fifth annual picnic anniversary will be held by Jackson Township Social club, five miles northeast of city, on Sunday next at the home of George Halter. No pains have been saved to make it a joyful occasion. Fine music will be furnished by John W. Yost, Albert J. Richeimer and Henry M. Yost Jacob P. Geis, president; P. Burnhart, secretary; L. Bretz, treasurer.

A Century Run.

A. H. Coleman, Walter Snyder and Per Lee Howald left Massillon on their wheels Sunday morning and when they returned 12 hours later their cyclometers told them that they had ridden a trifle over 100 miles. Salem, Navarre and many other neighboring cities were visited.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon September 24:

LADIES.

Garvin, Miss Myrtle — Naw, Mrs. Nickolous
Wilson, Miss Lizzie — Young, Miss Myrtle
MacIntyre, Miss Minnie
McDonald, Mrs. Emma

MEN.

Brown, Carl — Rogers, R. A
Callaghan, Will E. — Russell Charley
Croford, S. C. — Stock Jay F.
Davis, R. C. — Thomas, Fredrick
Fulton, Harry — Yarnell, W. E.
Hardesty, Frank — Yarnell, William
Koxel, Y. — Zouser, John

FOREIGN.

Faustino Frassini

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

Now is the time to subscribe.

THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

Sixty Cents Expected After October First.

ALSO MORE PAY FOR DEAD WORK

Such Operators as Will Pay the Rate Will Be Permitted to Operate Their Mines—Strikes Will Ensue Wherever the Operators Refuse.

What the Massillon miners' delegates decided to do on Tuesday can be easily learned by a perusal of the following resolutions and adopted motions:

Resolved, That we, the miners of the Massillon district in convention assembled, demand 60 cents per ton, to take effect October 1st, 1895.

Resolved, That we demand a proportionate advance on all other work not stipulated in the joint agreement.

A scale committee of three, composed of Wm. Moore, P. J. Gorman and Thomas Hiscox, was appointed, and after some discussion, the following scale was agreed upon:

When mining rates advance to 60 cents per ton the following scale shall go into effect:

Single entry, per yd	$1 74½
Double " " "	1 57½
Breakthroughs between entries	1 89
" " rooms	1 25
Turning rooms	1 47½
Inside day labor per day	1 74½
Roadmen, per day	1 81
Cagers, " "	1 16
Trappers, " "	70
Smithwork to entry men	01
" " room "	03½
Powder, per keg	1 47½
House coal, per ton	1 50

The following motions were brought up and were carried by unanimous vote:

That the financial report of the secretary-treasurer be published quarterly in THE INDEPENDENT.

That the president be given the power to call the board to meet at a convention when he thinks it necessary that they should be present.

That the two members of board present today be paid their days' wages.

That the members of the Massillon district organization commence paying the monthly dues, amounting to 5 cents per man, on the first pay in October.

That the president be delegated to present the scale to the operators and notify them of our demands.

That in case the operators refuse to comply with our demands on or before October 1, that we lay down our tools and remain idle until they do so.

That any operator who will comply with the demand, shall have the privilege of running his mines.

That the secretary give minutes of convention to THE INDEPENDENT for publication.

THE OPERATORS' SIDE.

The operators of Massillon have not yet held a formal conference on the demands of the miners, and to reporters they say that they will probably meet in Columbus after October 1st. In the meantime, they claim that if the local miners decide to strike, as a means of enforcing their scale, they will thereby be acting in violation of an agreement entered into on June 1st, and assuming an attitude of irresponsibility in regard to contracts that will prove very hurtful. The operators think that the miners have overlooked this agreement, or they would not have taken their present attitude. The fact, so they state, that the Massillon district is now controlled by an independent organization does not relieve them one particle. They were parties to the agreement of June 1st, and their subsequent action cannot alter their moral responsibility.

"That agreement," said the operators' spokesman, "was made for the very purpose of preventing strikes, by establishing a permanent court for the settlement of wage questions, and if the miners are going to destroy the work so recently accomplished, without first giving it a trial, the futurity of negotiating with them will be apparent. As many may have forgotten the platform upon which we stand, I hope that you will print it in full, today."

THAT JUNE AGREEMENT

The following is the text of the agreement to which the operator quoted refers:

This agreement made and entered into this 1st day of June, 1895, at Columbus, O., by and between the operators and miners of the state of Ohio in joint convention,

Witnesseth, That the price to be paid for pick mining of coal in the Hocking district of Ohio be fifty-one cents per ton, based on sixty cent mining in the thin vein of the Pittsburg district, and that all other districts of Ohio occupy the same relative position which they did on April 30, 1895; and that if at any time the general price of mining in the said thin vein of the Pittsburg district advances, an equal advance be paid in Ohio.

That a standing committee of seven miners and seven operators be appointed to determine whether such advance in the Pittsburg district shall have been established or not. In case this committee fail to agree an independent arbitrator shall be selected by said joint committee to decide the question at issue.

It is understood and agreed that all mines shall continue in operation pending a settlement of any dispute that may arise.

It is further understood and agreed that all miners who, in response to the call of the district officers, ceased work on May 1st, shall be reinstated without prejudice.

All of the above to be submitted to the miners of the state for their approval or disapproval.

P. H. PENNA, H. L. CHAPMAN,
M. D. RATCHFORD, J. B ZERBE,
W. C. PEARCE, J. S. MORTON,
Behalf of miners. Behalf of operators.

Attest: W. C. PEARCE, F. S. BROOKS, Secretaries.

For the joint committee provided in the agreement, in behalf of the operators, the following were appointed: H. L. Chapman, J. S Morton, J. B. Zerbe, F. C. Goff, W. R. Woodford, J. H. Somers, F. C. Hoyt, and in behalf of the miners, their executive board

HENRY MULLEN, SHOE MERCHANT.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 25.—Henry Mullen, for many years president of this sub-district of the U. M. W. of A., has decided to leave the mines and within a few days will embark in the boot and shoe business in this village. His friends wish him success and have promised their liberal patronage.

NOTES FROM NEWMAN.

It is Now "Gentleman Dick"—Man Against Principle.

NEWMAN, Sept. 25—T. P. Clapper, of Massillon, visited his old hunting ground in this neighborhood last week.

Wm. Smith, our efficient ex-school teacher for the past six years, has now taken up his residence in Massillon, and will teach the young ideas how to shoot this winter in West Brookfield.

John Lafayette Davis and his daughter, Mrs. Jennie Reese, and family have gone to Mineral Point and Youngstown for a two weeks visit with relatives and friends.

Josie Jones, of East Greenville, spent last Sunday in our village.

Preaching is again in progress in our church every Sunday evening by Rev. James Lister, pastor.

The Krause coal mine, West of our village, got coal on the rails for shipment quicker than any new mine that was ever opened in this vicinity. The coal is pronounced to be of excellent quality.

The appearance of one of Massillon's handsomely dressed policemen and two railroad men in the suburbs of our village last Monday, flourishing revolvers in a manner that meant business, gave our women folks quite a scare for such a trifling offense.

The remains of the late John Daniel, of Massillon, were laid to rest in our cemetery last Sunday, services being conducted by the Rev. James Lister. The deceased had resided in this place for many years, and the widow and family have the sympathy of all our people.

Richard Powell, of Massillon, has come to the front in a missionary manner by donating his brother Thomas the old homestead in our village. It was a brotherly act, and hereafter he should not only be known as "Commodore Powell" but as "Gentleman Dick."

The Populist endorsement of C. A. Krider for state senator has something behind it, and leaves the finger marks that Cal Brice has been around negotiating with the Populists in a business manner, or possibly Brice and Coxey have met by accident. It seems to us that Charlie will not gain many votes by the combination, as it is not the man we are voting for this time but the principle. So the combine can't mix very well as it stands at present.

Navarre.

Miss Mary Schwartzlow and Miss Nora Garver attended the East Ohio conference at Canton Saturday.

Prof. A. C. Baker and wife spent Sunday with the Evans family at Justus.

Mr. Cable and wife attended the Cable reunion at Sandysville Saturday

Messrs Dow, Baker, Garver, Shultz and James Wheeler go to Zoar Saturday.

The Rev. M. T. Scarborough preached his farewell sermon Sunday. He has been pastor of the M. E church at this place for five years and had many warm friends, who will regret his leaving.

The new editor of the Navarre Times, J. E Gnau, had his fingers mashed in the printing press Tuesday.

The public schools will be closed for the county fair on Thursday.

Enos Swan is the guest of his sister, Mrs. M. E. Lower.

The Rev. I. A. Sites will move to Ada next week. He served a faithful pastorate while here and will be greatly missed.

A. Garver and family spent Sunday at Strasburg.

W. B. Given, of Canton, who has been employed to take charge of the Eberly school, has come to town and will reside with J. W. Gillam.

The Y. P. C. U. will hold a hat social at the home of the Misses Nora and Minnie Feller on Tuesday evening next. Everybody is invited to come, ladies all to bring hats to be trimmed by the gentlemen

Albert Hoelzer, who has been living with J. E. Beck this summer, will go to Mt. Eaton this week to begin his first term of school. Our best wishes go with him.

Maysville Letter.

Farmers are all busy sowing wheat and cutting corn.

The Maysville Tile Co will begin to boil cane syrup next week.

E Fisher and family, of Wooster, were the guests of L. A. Sarwain Sunday.

R. Flack is going to leave our village. He trade la house and lot on a small home near Apple Creek. We are sorry to see him go. He has quite a lot of broom corn on hand and will soon start his broom factory

The measles have come around to visit the children of this little town.

Mr. Fixler and Ed. Renninger are visiting friends in town.

Fred Graber, our old bachelor, is still on deck.

Wm. Fisher is sick in bed.

R. Minnways and John Orrviller had a squabble one evening last week. No blood shed.

J. D. Scott, our barber, is doing well in this town.

Tracy Bros. put in a fine well for W. H. Beeles, our mail driver.

P. D. Tracy last week surprised his family one evening, bringing home with him a new surrey from the Dalton Buggy Works.

The Maysville and Yokohama base ball clubs crossed bats last Saturday. Score 18 to 9 in favor of Maysville.

R. Minnways and John Orrviller left. They started out for work near Moreland.

Mrs. Juan Berger and daughter, of Wooster, were the guests of A. Harter and family last Saturday.

Miss E. Rider was home to visit her parents last week. She is attending school at Wooster.

Lots of cider made at A. Merrilatt's cider mill this year.

The women of Maysville all called at S. E. Sauvain's to cut apples to make apple butter, and from there went to E. S. Sauers' to cut apples. Quite a time for the women.

A Shultz gave our village a call this week. He is agent for Shultz buggy and wagon works, of Dalton.

Dora First was in town last Sunday with his new buggy. Made quite a spread.

Millie Lachette left for Wooster to work for Ross Funcks this week.

Shiloh's Cure is sold on a guarantee It cures incipient consumption. It is the best cough cure. Only one cent a dose. 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

Made of pure crystal cream of tartar—a product of the grape and most wholesome. Alum, ammonia and phosphates are cheap substitutes for cream of tartar. No adulteration of any kind in "Cleveland's."

For 10 Years

I had lumbago and sciatic rheumatism, at times unable to dress or turn in bed without help. I was worn out, liver disordered, tired and weak, when I began to take Hood's. I was soon much better, and since taking three bottles I have not been troubled with rheumatism. We consider

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the best blood and liver medicine." D. BROOKS, Thetford, Michigan. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

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Call and see that we mean business.

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UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

50c.

Latest Knots, Puffs, Windsor 4-in-Hands, Club House Ties and Bows.

Elegant Patterns, Leading Makes.

Madawaska Latest Collar,

They're Off

Straw Hats are off and we are ready with all the new shapes of Derbys for fall '95.

See the Brown Dunlap, regular $3.60 values, for $2.50.

25c.

Boys' school waists originally made to sell for 50c.

Boys' never-break School and Bicycle Hose 25c.

75c and $1.00 Light colored Crush Hats to close out for 25c.

SPANGLER & CO., 4 E. Main St. SOLE AGENTS FOR KNOX, YOUMAN, ROELOFS AND STETSON FINE HATS.

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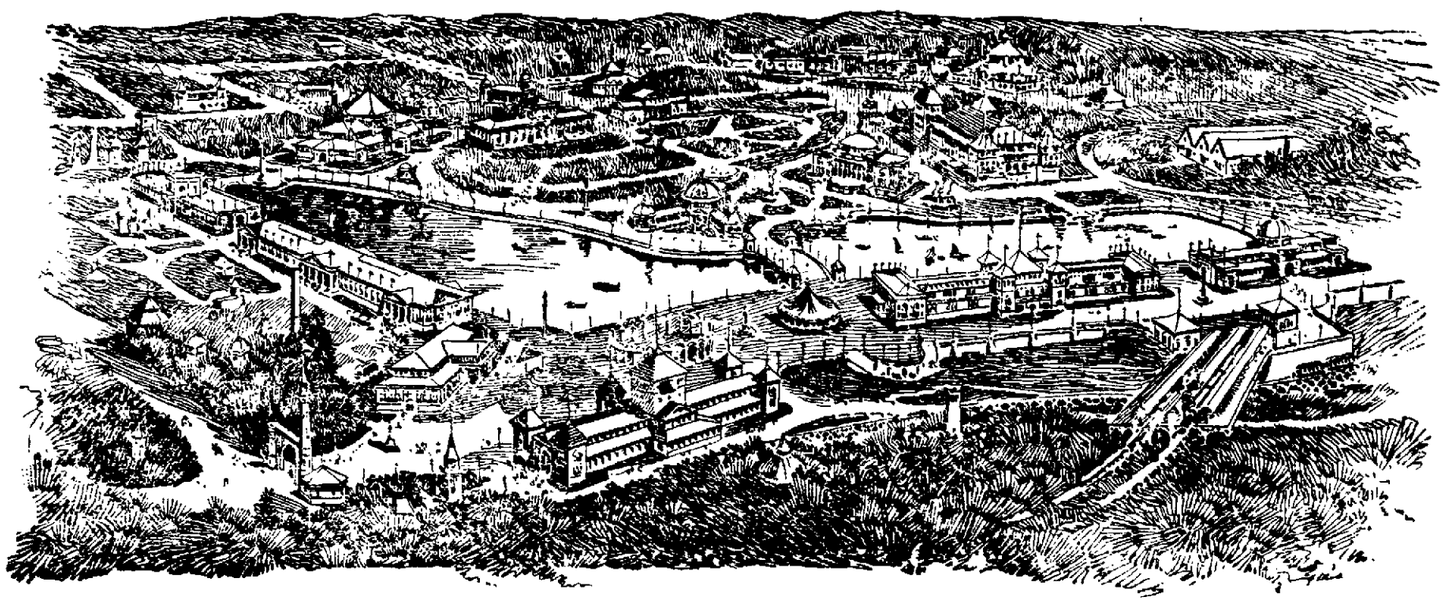

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE EXPOSITION.

ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

Features of the Cotton States Show.

SUCCESS IS ALREADY ASSURED.

Treats In Store For Visitors—The Various Exhibits—The Site, the Buildings and the Officers—Objects of the [illegible] Amusements, Hotel Rates and Accommodations For Guests.

The great Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta, which is now attracting so much attention all over the country, is to continue until the close of the present year.

Atlanta has groomed herself for the occasion, and the whole sunny south has been vitally stirred over an event that reflects so much credit upon southern enterprise and public spirit.

Objects of the Exposition.

One of the chief aims of this exposition is to supply the deficiencies and remedy the mistakes made by the south in the Chicago World's fair. It is a peculiarity of most of the southern states that they are prevented by their constitutions from appropriating money for such purposes as making exhibits at fairs. Wherever state governments are prohibited from making appropriations private subscriptions have been raised until there is such a presentation of southern industries, resources and achievements as has never before been seen at any exposition. It is expected that something like an accurate idea may then be formed by the public as to what the south really is and has been doing. There are at least three well defined objects it is desired to gain by this exposition:

1. To show the world what the south is. 2. To let the south see what are the latest achievements in the world of endeavor. 3. To bring the south into closer relations with the trading countries of the earth.

How the Exposition Was Started.

The idea of the Cotton States and International exposition was originated by an enterprising newspaper man, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, business manager of the Atlanta Constitution. Colonel Hemphill wanted to call the world's attention to the fact that the south is doing some very big things and is possessed of enterprise for which she does not get full credit. Captain Evan P. Howell, president of The Constitution company, and Clark Howell, its managing editor, and H. H. Cabaniss, manager of The Evening Journal of Atlanta, were taken into the consultation.

Atlanta at once responded with a unanimity conspicuous at every emergency. Meetings were called, officers chosen, committees appointed and work begun at once. As is always the case in Atlanta, the most substantial men in the place put their shoulders to the wheel and took an active part in every detail of the undertaking.

Naturally the first thing was to raise funds for the enterprise. The canvassing committee secured $225,000 from the citizens of Atlanta by popular subscription. The city council of Atlanta appropriated $75,000, and the county (Fulton) gives convict labor to the amount of $5[illegible],000.

C. A. COLLIER

When the United States government appropriated $200,000 for a government building and authorized a government exhibit the exposition was at once lifted above the plane of a provincial exhibition, and extensive plans were immediately put under way for making the event a regular world's fair.

Including the grounds spent on grounds, buildings, securing displays and running expenses, the exposition will easily be a $2,000,000 affair. The revenues in addition to the $350,000 specified above are calculated as follows: Issue of bonds, based on a mortgage upon two-thirds of the gate receipts, $300,000; receipts from sale of 100,000 square feet of floor space, at $1 per square foot, $100,000; concessions, $200,000; gate receipts, at 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children, estimated at at least $1,500,000.

The directory consists of 50 men whose names are identified with the substantial development of the city.

The president of the exposition company, Charles A. Collier, is interested in the practical management of various enterprises, public and private, including a big cotton mill and a bank. His assistant is E. A. Felder, who had valuable experience as an official at Chicago and at the Midwinter fair in California.

Colonel Hemphill is first vice president and Mr. Cabaniss second. The third vice president is W. D. Grant, a wealthy retired railroad contractor. A. S. Kontz, the treasurer, is thoroughly familiar with business details and has a successful business record. General I. R. Lewis, an ex-officer in the regular army and a one armed veteran of the war, who wears a button of the Loyal legion and who was President Harrison's postmaster at Atlanta, is the secretary of the exposition. Alexander W. Smith, the auditor, is a member of the bar, and the general counsel, J. J. Spalding, is a corporation lawyer of high standing.

The details of the various departments are in the hands of some 25 committees. In addition to these there is a distinct department, the board of women managers, the officers and directors of which are prominent women who have entire charge of the woman's building and exhibits.

The chief of the department of publicity and promotion is W. G. Cooper, a newspaper man who worked on The Constitution under the much lamented Henry W. Grady.

The Site of the Fair.

The site of the fair adjoins the city and is practically a suburb of it. The main buildings are on slightly higher ground than the rest and are visible for miles in every direction. The grounds have a straight frontage upon Bleckley avenue of more than a quarter of a mile and run backward along Piedmont avenue, almost at a right angle, for more than half a mile. On their eastern side they are practically fenced in by the Southern railway.

This latter feature is a very fortunate one, as it enables freight to be brought from every part of the country and be delivered from the train almost into the very building for which it is intended. On the south and southwestern sides is a model electrical railway, while a rival one runs upon the northern and eastern sides. It is barely possible that the two will be joined together like the famous Intramural at the Philadelphia exposition in 1876. The present plans make the two roads close likenesses of the electric railway which was so interesting a feature at the Chicago World's fair. In the southern and southeastern corner is an artificial lake or lagoon, which curves gracefully so as to give between one and two miles of water front. On it are steam, electric, naphtha and gasoline launches, gondolas, Whitehall boats, canoes, sampans and models of the craft of various nations. The lake has been located with great skill, so as to give a water frontage to nearly every one of the leading buildings upon the grounds. In its treatment and in the landscape gardening of the surrounding territory there has been a very ingenious attempt to give vistas of great length and beauty in different directions from about 20 different points. This has been accomplished by arranging the structures in such mathematical lines that there is no crowding together in any particular spot, and no blotting out of one building by a larger one along the line of sight from the leading thoroughfares upon the ground.

The Buildings.

The exposition is represented by the following notable buildings:

The United States government building with [illegible],000 square feet of floor space, which contains exhibits from the state, military, agricultural, war and navy departments and of the Smithsonian institution and the United States fish commission.

The Minerals and Forestry building, under the charge of the United States government containing a full exposition of the mineral and timber interests and resources of the south.

The Mechanics and Liberal Arts building, containing displays of every description, from locomotives to the development of the south and southern commerce.

Machinery hall, containing the latest and best inventions, both American and foreign, pertaining to the entire industrial field.

Agricultural hall, devoted to the fullest possible display of the products of the southern fields.

Electricity hall, containing all that is new and up to date in electrical machinery and inventions.

Fine Arts building, with representative works of many of the best artists of the day, both native and foreign.

Woman's building, in which are displayed the work of women in literature, art, music, sculpture, invention, the domestic arts, etc.

Transportation building, which is conducted on lines similar to those at the Chicago fair.

A Horticultural building.

An Agricultural Implement building, containing all the latest and standard inventions in agricultural implements.

Auditorium, for meetings, conventions, concerts, etc., having a seating capacity of over 3,000.

Negro building, for a complete exposition of the negroes' achievements.

Fire building, for fire apparatus on display and for service.

Administration building, of unique composite design.

New York state building, with display.

Georgia Manufacturers' building, devoted exclusively to the exhibits of manufacturers in Georgia.

Georgia state building, to contain a display of the state's resources.

Buildings for each of the following foreign countries: Mexico, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, Venezuela, Chile and the Argentine Republic.

A theater in which is given an elaborate spectacular historical play, dealing with the adventures of De Soto.

A "Midway Plaisance."

There is a street similar to the Midway plaisance in Chicago. It runs along the terraces, between Piedmont avenue and Jackson street, and will be devoted exclusively to recreation. It has the adobe houses of Mexico, the bamboo of Guatemala, the wigwams of the North America Indian, the dainty homes of Japan, the rounded houses of the Eskimo, the queer structures of China, the chalets of Switzerland, the curious inns of Germany, the cafe chantant of Paris, the tavern of old England, a roadhouse of Canada, the shanty of the western plains, the reed and log structures of the Malay, the log cabin of colonial days, the cabin of Ireland, the villas of the Mediterranean and the whitewashed edifices of Egypt. It may have many more, because nearly 100 sites have been chosen by amusement purveyors, who are now busily erecting establishments with which they hope to attract the eye of the spectator and win the patronage of the general public.

W. G. COOPER.

Besides this there is an arena of trained wild animals, a monkey house including every known simian variety, a vaudeville theater, a palace of illusion, a crystal maze, a scenic railway, villages of savage [illegible] and semi-civilized people, [illegible] and Buffalo Bill's Wild West. In the Mexican exhibit there is a special effort to reproduce the Aztec and Toltec past of that country. A [illegible] specimens and displays as well as reproductions of [illegible] and the articles used by the people of those departments.

The State Department.

The exhibit of the state department presents the history of the United States and the workings of the state department. Notable among the former group are historical documents, such as the Declaration of Independence in facsimile, many rare and interesting relics of Thomas Jefferson, including the desk on which he wrote the Declaration papers, notes, etc. The most complete set of pictures of the signers of the Declaration is shown. Franklin's writings, Peale's portrait of Washington, early treaties with foreign powers, treaties for the purchase of territory, correspondence with the heads of foreign powers, including letters from Napoleon Bonaparte, and many other interesting documents are displayed; also later state documents of worldwide fame, such as the nullification proclamation, the emancipation proclamation and the seal of the United States. The inner workings of the state department are shown by letters to diplomatic officers and documents of the consular service. A map is exhibited showing the rapid growth of our official representations in foreign lands.

The Interior Department.

The exhibit of the interior department includes the patent office, the bureau of education, the Indian office and the geological survey. The latter exhibit is of a character intended to display as never before the wonderful geological wealth of the Piedmont region and the whole south. Elaborate exhibits have been brought from all over the United States, and the exhibit from the Yellowstone National park is singularly beautiful. The Indian office display shows progress of Indian education at national schools, and the patent office exhibit is a comprehensive display of mechanical models, particularly those relative to the cotton manufacturing industry. A new feature, never heretofore displayed in exhibits from this department, is illustrations of chemical manufacture, glass, pottery, etc.

The Army's Display.

The United States army display will be in the government building. The list of displays that is placed in the space engaged by the secretary of war is as follows:

Group of lay figures, mounted, representing General Schofield and staff, full dress. Case of officer's equipments. Group of lay figures; foot soldiers of 1812. Group of lay figures; foot soldiers of 1812. Cavalry soldiers, in fatigue dress, with horse. Case of silken regimental colors. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1861. Cavalry scout and mounted Indian soldiers. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1812. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1776. Stand of old battleflags; Revolutionary. Swinging frame containing lithographs of uniforms of the United States army and photographs of military posts. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1846, Mexican war. Dougherty spring wagon. Historic army wagon, used during the war of the rebellion. Four mule army wagon. Red Cross ambulance. Six mule army wagon. Pack mules. General Thomas' office wagon. Wall case of army chevrons; gold lace. Wall case of chevrons; cloth. Two cloth testing machines. Case sundries; Custer guidon, large shoes and articles picked up on battlefield belonging to deceased soldiers, etc. Group of lay figures; soldiers of 1893. Wall shield and silk headquarters corps flags. Puritan soldier. Models of tents.

The Navy Exhibit.

Large models of many of the ships of our navy from the beginning of the century to the present time are exhibited, together with some models of ships of an earlier period. These models enable the spectator to see the changes in the designs and arrangements of men-of-war from the time of the Spanish armada to those of Trafalgar, from Trafalgar to our war of 1812, hence to the wooden steam frigates that bombarded Sevastopol, the monitors of our late war, until at last we reach the huge ironclad monsters of the present day.

A torpedo boat belonging to the armored cruiser Maine is also exhibited. Half models, plans and drawings will present a complete knowledge of the present state of naval construction. A 6 inch modern high power gun is shown, together with machine guns, rapid fire guns—everything, in fact, which goes to make up the armament of a modern war, and a complete collection of the projectiles used. On the dome of the Government building is placed one of the powerful searchlights of a battleship, which will be used each night to assist in the illumination of the grounds.

Women's Work Exhibit.

In the handsome Woman's building there may be found a library for books, magazines, newspapers and other publications by women; a music room for their musical compositions; a scientific room for their patents, inventions and copyrights, halls for their work in sewing, embroidery, drawn work, wood carving, ceramics, china painting, glass decoration, illuminating repousse work, clay modeling, brie-a-brac and art design. There is a cooking school in which masters of the culinary art will lecture

[illegible]

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

There are many good reasons why you should use One Minute Cough Cure. There are no reasons why you should not, if in need of help. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

P. Morganthaler, Druggist Massillon.

Now is an Excellent Time to Have your Papering Done.

Prices low and a good line of papers to to select from.

Window Shades of every grade and style. Piece goods of all widths always in stock.

Shades made and hung at reasonable prices by experienced workmen.

Room Mouldings and Curtain Poles

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The best spool cotton in the world for all kinds of sewing. Save your Willimantic spools [illegible] pay you. Interesting to every woman and child. For particulars send your name and address to
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DATES for the sale of tickets will be June 11, July 5, August 7, September 4 and October 2, 1895. Tickets will be sold for the Regular Trains starting from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and from Stations of our Connecting Lines in the North to connect with those trains. Tickets good to return within 20 days.

POINTS to which tickets will be sold are the principal Cities, Towns and Villages in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

Full information cheerfully furnished upon application to

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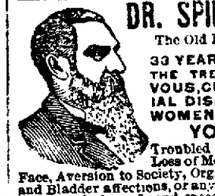

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33 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF NERVOUS, CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES OF MEN AND WOMEN.

YOUNG MEN

Troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder affections, or any form of Special Disease, can here find a safe and speedy cure. **CHARGES REASONABLE**, especially to the poor.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES cured without mercury or injurious drugs, and all chronic ailments of the Nose, Throat, Bones, Mucous patches in the Mouth, Blotches, Warty Growths, Varicocele, Ulcers and Painful Swellings, Piles, Fistula and Rectal Ulcers cured without pain.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Many are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, causing a slight burning or smarting sensation and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposit, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark or torpid appearance. Many men, ignorant of the cause, die of this difficulty, which is the second stage of organic weakness. We guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a healthy restoration of the whole system. **CONSULTATION FREE.** Call or Write or send for question list and book for special **HOME** treatment.

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Invaluable in Office, School, and Home

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THE BEST FOR EVERYBODY BECAUSE

It is easy to find the word wanted. Words are given their correct alphabetical places, each one beginning a paragraph.

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SEE [illegible]

How nice and smoothly it runs along My [illegible] buggies will start fast drivers [illegible] Drivers for speed and drivers for recreation and pleasure. All accord to the unanimity [illegible] my line of vehicles We are up to date with the approved modern ideas of carriage construction

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PERRY H. YOUNG

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ATLANTA'S EXPOSITION.

daily to the public, conduct classes of those who desire to learn and give information to those who wish it. There is a fine display of kindergarten games, toys, furniture and other paraphernalia. There is a grand showing of paintings in oil and water colors, of etchings, crayon work, black and white engraving, wood cutting, architectural design, engineering, landscape gardening and sculpture. There is a section for educational exhibits of all sorts, and another section for technical art, such as the making of book covers, sloyd, prography, furniture designs, tilemaking, panel painting, wall paper, hangings, curtains, carpets, rugs, bamboo and rattan furniture, upholstery, chandeliers and electroliers and tableware.

To still further display the genius of American women there are to be concerts in which the numbers of the programme are to be musical compositions from their pens, rendered by superior orchestras under women leaders, solo performances by women, both vocal and instrumental, and chamber music by women instrumentalists.

Most important of all are the women's congresses. A committee has made arrangements for these on a basis somewhat similar to that of the world's congresses in Chicago. The committee has also been very careful in picking out for its programmes the women who can speak as well as write, teach or achieve. Every day there will be a congress upon a subject or series of subjects more or less allied. Each subject will be treated by one or more women who have gained eminence in its study or handling, and where there are two sides to any question each side is to have a spokesman.

The Forestry Exhibit.

The forestry exhibit is the most complete and comprehensive exhibition of the flora of the south ever gathered together. The chief of the national bureau of forestry has charge of this exhibit, which covers 3,000 square feet in the center of the forestry building. All kinds of economically important trees and plants are shown, and methods of forest cultivation and preservation practically illustrated.

The forest resources of the south are further shown by sections of wood, with botanical specimens and descriptive labels of more than 180 different kinds of southern trees. The lumber interests of the south are also fully shown.

The bureau also exhibits its work in the line of the introduction of useful trees to suitable localities; the system of orchard protection by planting surrounding forests and hedges; the method of stopping the inroads of sand along the coast by the planting of grasses and trees, and the replacing of forests that have been destroyed by ignorant and unskilled forestry. The windows of the exhibit are utilized by substituting for bare glass transparencies showing a series of views of the most important timber trees, surrounded by transparencies of the leading sawmill establishments of the south.

The Mineral Exhibit.

The exhibit of the mineral resources of the United States under the direction of Dr. David T. Day of the geological survey is the most thoroughly representative and best classified exhibition of the mineral resources of the country, and particularly of the south, that has ever been seen. A feature of the exhibit is four oil paintings, each 120 feet long, showing four sections of the Appalachian range of mountains, drawn on the immense scale of one foot to the mile. By these paintings every mineral and coal vein in the Appalachian system will be shown, and the pictures will show at a glance the immense wealth of the region in these products. These paintings have been prepared especially for this exposition by Dr. Day, and will be striking illustrations. They are hung in the mines and forestry building.

The Fish Exhibit.

The space allotted to the exhibit of the United States fish commission is located in the southwest corner of the Government building, and its area is upward of 8,000 square feet. The principal features of the exhibit are the aquarium and the fish hatchery. The aquarium tanks are arranged in a grotto which will extend from the main aisle running north and south around the sides of the building to the main aisle running east and west. The structure has a width of 25 feet and the walkway for visitors a width of about ten feet. This passage is entirely inclosed and is lighted only from the tanks containing the fish and other aquarium objects. The space accommodates 30 tanks averaging 350 gallons each in capacity. They are about equally divided between fresh and salt water.

The sea water is brought from the ocean and is stored in a reservoir underneath the building, from which it is pumped into a large tank located in the southwest tower of the Government building.

The Foreign Exhibits.

The foreign exhibits for the department of manufactures and industry, when fully arranged, will be in many respects a miniature of the Columbian exposition, but will also have original features. While the representative industries of the different countries have their fair share of space, particular attention is paid to showing the special productions of each country in as complete a form as possible. Accordingly Germany has a large collection of pottery, ceramics and musical instruments. France contributes many new scientific appliances, the collection of electrical instruments being especially large, and from Russia comes a large exhibit of furs. M. Grundwaldt, special furrier to the czar, has promised to send over some of the finest furs obtainable.

As the managers of the exposition have devoted one-half of the Manufactures building to European exhibits it will be possible to find room there for statues, bronzes, china, pottery and glassware, and these make up no small part of the foreign exhibit. From Italy especially valuable works of art have been obtained.

In household art an interesting display is made by a Parisian firm, which shows a model Paris drawing room.

On account of the widespread interest in wheeling, the exhibition of foreign made bicycles is likely to prove of particular interest to many Americans, who will have an opportunity to compare the foreign machines with those of American make.

To Prevent Cruelty.

Ample space in the Liberal Arts building has been allotted to an exposition of the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals of the United States and Canada. The humane exhibit comprises models of modern steamships and sail vessels engaged in the exportation and importation of cattle and blooded horses; models of cars for animals in transit; instruments and implements of torture, by which cruelty is practiced; ambulances and appliances for the care of maimed animals; humane literature, paintings and photographs of prominent humanitarians, etc.

There are some 230 societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children in the United States and Canada, with a membership of 1,000,000 or more of the very best and most distinguished citizens of communities. The humane movement is very powerful and farreaching in the north and in most civilized nations. It is confidently expected that the exhibit will arouse such an interest in the southeast that there will result many needed strong societies in the several southeastern states.

Dramatic and Musical.

The theater at Piedmont park will not only furnish entertainment to the thousands of exposition visitors through the expensive productions that will be seen there, but is of interest to every member of the theatrical profession in the country. It is the purpose to have in connection with the theater a commodious exhibit hall in which a magnificent collection of exhibits pertaining to the stage and to theatricals generally will be displayed.

It is the policy of this department to secure in succession a number of the most celebrated musical organizations. Gilmore's, Sousa's and Innes' bands have been engaged. A succession of attractive musical programmes is in preparation, and some magnificent spectacular accompaniments will be produced. Under this head will come the chime of bells—the largest ever erected in America. A tower 110 feet high has been erected on the highest point of the grounds, near the government building and the art palace, for the accommodation of the largest chime of bells ever exhibited in America. A full chime of 13 bells has been placed on the top of this tower, and their sweet melody may be heard echoing through the hills for miles around.

Accommodations.

Atlanta is a city of 110,000 people, and the calculation is that on great days she will have to take care of that many more. The committee in charge of public comfort, after careful consideration, adopted the system which was operated with such success at Philadelphia during the centennial. The control of this business is held by the exposition company, and not let as a concession as at Chicago. At Atlanta absolutely no charge is made either to hotels, boarding houses and residents or to visitors for this service. An elaborate canvass has been made of the city and the suburbs, and every available room registered. The same work has been carried through the outlying towns for a distance of 30 or 40 miles, and commutation tickets have been put on by all the roads, so that visitors seeing the fair during the day will be able to get out in the evening and return early the next morning. This will materially expand Atlanta's capacity for accommodating visitors.

MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON
[President of the Board of Women Managers.]

During the exposition the public comfort headquarters will be open and active and experienced men placed in charge. A corps of messengers is constantly in waiting, and every house on the list visited twice a day, and every vacant room reported. The managers of the bureau will be able to tell at any time exactly how many rooms are open and in what locality. Bicycle messengers take the place of bell boys.

Hotel Rates.

The hotels of Atlanta will hold to their regular rates during the season of the exposition.

The Kimball House will charge from $3 to $5 per day.

The Aragon will run an exclusive European hotel during the exposition, and the rates will remain from $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

The Markham House will stick to its regular rates—from $2 to $3 per day.

All the other hotels of the city which have lower schedules of rates will hold to their present charges, and there is not one hotel in the city that will charge anything like extortionate rates.

Many guests will be provided with rooms in the suburbs, and nearly every little town in an hour's ride of the city has placed a large number of houses at the disposal of the exposition authorities.

A HURRICANE CONTEST

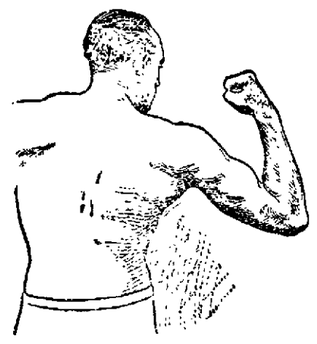
Fitzsimmons Believes the Big Battle Will Be Brief.

TO WIN OR LOSE IN TEN ROUNDS.

The Australian Hopes to Defeat Corbett In a "Short, Sharp and Decisive" Struggle. Bob's Reasons For Believing He Will Vanquish the California Gladiator.

Where there's a will there's always a way. Notwithstanding executive proclamations and apparently other insurmountable obstacles James J. Corbett and your humble servant will meet in the roped arena and battle for the world's championship. I have such confidence in Dan Stuart, the ruling spirit of the Florida Athletic club, that I believe implicitly that he will be able to bring off the great fistic carnival either at Dallas, on Oct. 31 next, or immediately across the border in Mexico. He has able legal advisers and is satisfied that boxing is not illegal in Texas. It certainly is not in Mexico.

As the management have now determined there will be two, and possibly three, other contests between recognized champions in their respective classes besides the stellar event in which Corbett



FITZSIMMONS' TERRIBLE RIGHT ARM.

and myself will figure. Tommy Ryan and Mysterious Billy Smith will battle for the welterweight championship of the world, Steve O'Donnell of Australia and Peter Maher of Ireland for gold and glory, and possibly Jack McAuliffe and Kid Lavigne for the lightweight championship of the world.

This will unquestionably be the greatest fistic carnival ever held in any country and it is bound to mark an epoch in the history of fistiana. Additional interest is lent to the affair from the fact that win or lose it will be the last battles in which Corbett and McAuliffe will take part and that if McAuliffe and I win we will be the targets at whom myriad challenges will be leveled by ambitious aspirants for fistic fame. It is an open secret that, in the event of my defeating Corbett, Peter Maher, the Irish champion, should he conquer O'Donnell, will be after me hot foot with a challenge for battle. O'Donnell, too, should fortune favor him in his mill with the Irishman, says he will challenge me; so do big Paddy Slavin, late of Australia, now of London, and a host of others.

It is a good and wise saying that one should never count his chickens until they are hatched. I have been asked by so many kind friends all over the country, however, through innumerable letters what I would do in the event of my winning the championship that I take this method of declaring my intentions. I am now an American citizen, and I glory in my adopted country. Should I have the good luck to wrest the championship from Corbett, I will strive to keep it where it belongs—in America. Of course I can't take cognizance of every challenge hurled at me, but any "defi" properly backed from a man in the championship class will receive prompt attention whether that man comes from England, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, America or elsewhere. Of course I demand a proper period of rest after a championship fight, such as has always been accorded to champions before embarking in another venture. As far as Peter Maher's prospective challenge is concerned (for everybody almost seems to think he will defeat O'Donnell) I have simply this to say: I whipped Peter once fairly and I don't see why I should be compelled to essay the task a second time. According to the logic of events, it should only be an unbeaten man I should be compelled to face, but I am willing to waive that point and may take on Peter again if the inducements be sufficient.

It is rather embarrassing for me to talk about myself, but I am asked a lot of pointed questions, so here goes:

"Do I think I can defeat Corbett?" Every mail brings this query. To be candid and with no feeling of egotism I reply that I honestly believe I can; otherwise I would never have made the match. Mind you, I don't underrate the Californian's powers one whit. He is clever, shifty, strong and enduring. I know, too, that he is 1½ inches taller and some 30 pounds heavier than I. How then, it will be naturally asked, can I give these odds away and expect to win? I will tell you. My reach is nearly as great as Corbett's and I am quite as strong, if not stronger, in the points where a fighter most needs strength—that is, across the shoulders, chest, arms and muscles of the back. My blacksmithing work in early days did that for me. Experts agree that I am the harder hitter, and as I think I am fully as clever as Jim with my hands, as shifty on my feet and as enduring, I argue that I should land quite as often as the Californian, and if I do the greater force of my blows should tell in my favor—at least I am not considering the element of chance here. Of course a lucky blow may settle the fate of either man at any stage of the game.

HOW BOB'S LEFT ARM LOOKS

Another point I wish to impress upon some critical friends of mine—it is not an unusual thing by any means for the bigger man to whip his heavier adversary. The history of fistiana proves that. Tom Sayers and Jem Mace and Joe Coburn, when at the fittest and best, were really only middleweights, and yet they defeated the biggest and strongest men of England and America—men who weighed anywhere from 20 to 40 pounds more than they. Jack Randall of England, the original "Nonpareil," and gallant Jack Dempsey, his American prototype, whipped men who tipped the beam at anything from 10 to 30 pounds more than they. If I am defeated by Corbett, I will make no excuse for my overthrow on the score of weight.

"How long will the fight last?" many interested people ask me. That I can't tell. It won't be very long if I can help it. I will try to make it short, sharp and decisive. Corbett, I see, is quoted as saying that he will take his time in disposing of me, that he wants to make a "nice, clean, artistic job" of it, and he predicts that he will win in 20 rounds or thereabout. Well, I have the assurance to think the boot will be on the other foot and I hope to capture first money in less than half that time. I will either win or be whipped in an energetic manner. Of course I can't tell exactly how I will fight—no man can—until I get in the ring. Circumstances frequently alter a fellow's plan of action. Whatever way the contest goes I predict it will be a red hot bout and well worth seeing.

Indeed, all of the events scheduled at the carnival promise to be decidedly interesting. Peter Maher and Steve O'Donnell, who battle on the day following the contest between Corbett and myself—viz, Nov. 1—will, I feel assured, put up a fine fight. Tommy Ryan and Mysterious Billy Smith are certain to wage a fierce and almost even battle on the ensuing day, Nov. 2. The boys have met four times now without signal advantage to either man. They are the best two welterweights in the world, with the possible exception of Joe Walcott, the "Black Hercules." Both of these teams fight for purses of $5,000 and side wagers of $5,000 more. Should Jack McAuliffe face Kid Lavigne at the carnival it would be for a purse of $5,000 and a side bet equally large. When one considers these amounts—$30,000 all told—in conjunction with the sum Corbett and I battle for—$41,600 purse and $20,000 side stakes—the magnitude of the enterprise Dan Stuart and the Florida Athletic club have undertaken can be readily appreciated. It will be a fistic feast which will live in history and which no man with car fare in his pocket and a drop of sporting blood in his veins should miss.

That the carnival will be a success, both from a monetary and sporting standpoint, I have not the slightest doubt. Public interest is already aroused to a high pitch all through the United States, and at the big amphitheater of the Florida Athletic club I confidently expect to see the largest and most representative body of sport loving men that has ever been gathered together. With the success of Dan Stuart's enterprise boxing will receive an impetus that will once more make it what it was in the old Grecian days—the sport of kings.

Bob Fitzsimmons

FAY TEMPLETON'S LATEST.

Her Contract With Mr. Rice Limits Her Avoirdupois to 150 Pounds.

Fay Templeton, for no particular reason that most critics can determine, enjoys a great reputation in this country and there is probably not a hamlet in the length and breadth of the land in which her name is not known.

After a retirement extending over a considerable period, during which it was reported that she had accumulated considerable adipose and had got no younger, she is about to emerge from her self imposed obscuration as the exponent of the principal female character in R. A. Barnet's extravaganza, "Excelsior, Jr.," with which Oscar Hammerstein will inaugurate his handsome Olympia in New York this fall.

FAY TEMPLETON.

Miss Templeton will not, contrary to the general idea, offend the esthete by undue plumpness. By the terms of her contract with Edward E. Rice, it is said, she is required to keep her weight down to 150 pounds, and, according to those who should know, she is now far below the limit. The portrait given herewith would seem to bear out that statement, as it is made from a recent photograph and shows her as she will appear in "Excelsior, Jr."

In reality Fay Templeton is not remarkably brilliant or aggressively commonplace as an actress. But she was at the outset of her career exceedingly vivacious and dainty. Both of these qualities necessarily gave way before the march of avoirdupois, and Miss Fay was then just about the same as thousands of other women of the stage.

Now she is really very pretty again, and as the role assigned to her is said to fit her as well as the proverbial glove she should shine to advantage in Barnet's latest fulmination. That is certainly her manager's expectation at any rate for she is being largely and very skillfully boomed.

"Alabama" In London.

Augustus Thomas' "Alabama" was evidently very favorably received in London, and Mr. Willard cables that the prospects of a run are encouraging. The critical Thunderer says of the production: "Mr. Augustus Thomas has thus met success with the first piece in his pen which has been seen in London. He has grateful gifts of fancy and at times of pathos also and he certainly has the knack of bringing down the curtain upon effective situations. No longer laughter was heard during the evening than at the beloved the last act, which is, by tendency to slowness in getting to work with the story was fully atoned for by an irresistible succession most humorous coup that fairly brought down the house." After posing "The Capitol" the question, "Did Mr. Thomas write 'Alabama?'" really surges up in the mind.

BASEBALL'S NAPOLEON

Manager Hanlon Again Captures the Pennant For Baltimore.

HIS GREAT TEAM OF CAST OFFS.

Many of His Players Were Not Good Enough For Other Clubs, but Hanlon Saw Their Merit, and They Have Twice Won the National League Championship.

We have all in our time known men who excelled as traders—men who could take two broken down hack horses from the common as a basis for a dicker and in two years own a livery stable or a string of thoroughbreds. I know such a genius now, but he does not deal in horses. His specialty is baseball players. I refer to Manager Edward Hanlon of the Baltimore club.

For the second successive year Mr. Hanlon's Orioles are winners of the National league pennant against very heavy opposing odds. Last season I noted the very remarkable fact that the members of the champion Baltimore team were, with a few exceptions, cast offs from other National league clubs for whom Hanlon had traded. The great outfield is made up of such material. New York and Brooklyn both rejected Keeler. Brodie was not good enough for Boston or St. Louis—think of it, not even for St. Louis!—and Joe Kelley was eagerly "swapped" by the Pittsburgs. Jennings, the great shortstop, had actually been put upon the bench in Louisville when Hanlon traded O'Rourke for him. O'Rourke is not a member of a major league team now. Esper was not strong enough for the Washingtons.

It is an old saying that a manager of a successful team is a great manager for that reason only. In a word, that it is the team which makes the manager and not the manager that makes the team. That I do not believe. While a good manager cannot make a winner of a no account team he is a great element of success to a team which has the players and needs only a directing hand. I consider Hanlon in a class with Anson and Ward as a general of the ballfield. In some respects he is the

EDWARD HANLON OF THE BALTIMORES
[The set who is manager who has twice won the pennant with a team of cast offs.]

superior of either of those men. He was a ball player before he became a manager. All ball players do not make good managers, but a good manager should have a ball player's experience behind him. Hanlon, in his time, was a fine outfielder and good batsman. He had temperate habits and an intellect above the average lot of the profession. What is more, he was always a student of the game and advanced with the later improvements.

Mr. Hanlon has all the characteristics which go to make a successful manager. He is even tempered and not easily moved to anger. It is true that he becomes greatly excited at times during the progress of a game, but he never lets reverses effect his temper. When he believes a certain course is right, he is not easily swayed from that course. He has held on to players in the face of discouragements which, with other managers, would have brought releases twice over and has been rewarded afterward by most satisfactory results.

Hanlon is also a man whom his players are bound to respect. That is a great element of success for all managers. Unless the respect of players can be obtained and held, no manager need expect to succeed.

The Baltimore team is a great one. Nothing like it has been seen on the diamond since the old Chicagos of 1876 to 1880, and Comiskey's famous St. Louis Browns. Their capture of the League pennant is not a fluke. It is a case of the best club winning under admirable handling. The team met with accidents, but Hanlon was equal to every setback. When Reitz was knocked out, he took one of his pitchers and said: "Gleason, your pitching days are over, but I believe you will make a good infielder. Go in and play second base." Mark the result of his judgment. When Reitz recovered, Gleason was playing the position so well that Reitz had to be contented in the role of a substitute.

McMahon met with an injury a year ago. Valuable as the man was, Hanlon would not let him pitch a ball for nearly 11 months, although the team was woefully weak "in the box." The result was that when the great pitcher did return to duty there was no chance of his relapsing into useless ness. Hanlon has made no mistakes in the selection of his players. He has tried new material which he discarded, but in every instance his judgment came after a few games only, and I know of no cast off from his team that has gone out and made a success elsewhere.

The Baltimore team are aggressive players. They lead. They have a style of their own. It is a case of young men with young men's progressive ideas and enthusiasm will. Every man on the nine plays to win the game and not to fatten his average. Once pennants, the team work of the champions is beautiful to behold. No wonder Baltimore rooters go wild in their enthusiasm over the team's success.

All are young men. Even Clarke and McMahon, the old stagers of the lot, are more or less considered with some of the players on other teams. The former is a producer and a good one, I guess. Everywhere he goes he finds players who are for a few months lookers and then new ones come forward. He has made for Louisville, and he has assisted to come many of the players who did such a good on the roll will in my opinion.

Not long ago I was chatting with a gentleman who once was a crack player and a star base for the Yale nine. He had been traveling a tour through the southern towns of New York state and he told me that he was surprised to find that almost every town had a baseball team of native talent. He saw many games by these clubs and the conclusion he came to was this: The big professional clubs make a mistake in sending agents into minor league cities in search of recruits. If they'd send experts to watch these amateur teams at work, they would find dozens of Kelleys, McGraws, Jennings and Keelers, who with very little experience should take their places in major league company and hold them.

A manufacturer of sporting goods informs me that the condition which the ex-Yale man found to exist among the New York towns is pretty general throughout the country. In his estimate there have been 50 per cent more amateur clubs this season than ever before in America in former years. His statement is confirmed by a firm in Philadelphia which manufactures most of the balls used on the diamond. That firm has been compelled to increase its force of employes and work overtime besides in order to supply the trade, a condition of affairs which has never before confronted it.

There is no doubt that baseball is growing, spreading out and becoming more firmly rooted every year. Seventy-three thousand people saw the League games on Labor day in five cities. That was something unprecedented in the history of the sport. Baseball is a clean, honest sport. It is a sport which in its amateur form has been played by nearly every man in this country. It reaches the heart, stirs the blood and makes boys of us all even after gray hairs come with advancing years.

O. P. CAYLOR.

IN THE WHEELING WORLD.

Recently Fred J. Titus rode 27 miles and 195 yards in one hour, a new American record.

John S. Johnson is the only professional bicyclist who has made a large sum of money this season.

The American Cyclist says the call to do away with class B and renovate class A is swelling into one grand, sweet song.

John B. Yates of the New York A. C. has ridden 10,000 miles during this season. He wins the N. Y. A. C. mileage medal.

Zimmerman is under contract to appear in Australia on Oct. 1, which makes his long delay in Paris seem rather strange, says The Wheel.

O. B. Hackenberger, winner of the recent Denver road race, did not own a bicycle, and rented one to race with. He captured both place and time prizes.

Willie Windle, the former king of amateur racing men, announces that he will never compete in a race again. His efforts in a cycling way in the future will be confined to record trials in private.

The committee of the revived Olympic games, under the presidency of the royal prince, has voted 100,000 francs for the construction of a track on which to run the bicycle races during the Olympic games.

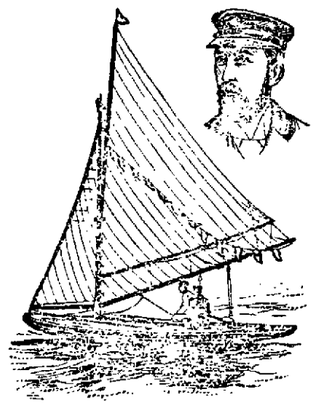
A TINY BRITISH CHALLENGER.

Captain Brand's Half Rater and Her Quest of a New Cup.

The yacht races for the America's cup have ended in an inglorious fizzle; but, not at all daunted by Lord Dunraven's failure, Captain J. Arthur Brand will attempt to win the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club's new international cup for small yachts. Mr. Brand's tiny yacht Spruce IV is now in this country. She has a total sail area of only 210 square feet and is but 15.78 feet long on the water line. She is constructed of mahogany, and nearly all her spars are of bamboo.

The swift half rater represents the Minima Yacht club in particular and British small yachting in general, her owner being a member of no fewer than 11 clubs, a record which one would find it difficult to equal. Of these clubs he is a member of the committee of the Minima Yacht club, the Cruising club and the Dart Boat Sailing club. He was vice commodore at Oxford in 1887 and 1888.

Mr. Brand is an architect, but he does not let that interfere with his yachting. At home he lives with his father, John



SPRUCE IV AND J. ARTHUR BRAND.

Alexander Brand, comptroller of London. He is unmarried. During the sailing season his home is aboard his 20 ton cutter Tina, which he uses as a tender for his half rater. A member of the crew of the Tina sails with him as paid hand in racing.

Spruce IV is new and only partly tried, but in the short time that she has been afloat she has not only beaten every half rater on the Solent, but now stands at the head of her class on her racing average. Spruce IV was built for light weather. Her strong point is off the wind. Her racing powers are something to wonder at, while her running is a revelation. In windward work she is a bit deficient.

The American defender in this battle of small craft will be the Edlogan, a double skin centerboard boat, designed by W. P. Stephens and built by the St. Lawrence company at Clayton, N. Y. She is 23 feet 6 inches over all and 15 feet water line. Her beam is 6 feet and her draft 7 inches without the centerboard and 5 feet with it. Her board is of manganese bronze and weighs 55 pounds. She is owned and sailed by C. J. Fleet of the Indian Harbor Yacht club.

A New Operatic Napoleon.

Ludwig Lee and Isidor Singer are at work upon a brand new [illegible] era that will be produced in Frankfort at the New York Casino [illegible] Steiner has signed [illegible] zest. In addition to producing the opera Mr. Steiner will star Miss Adelaide Janson in an operatic adaptation of [illegible] Well Known Parisian success. That will be a good thing for Nance, who has devoted two or three valuable years to such roles as "Delmonico's at Six" and "Miss Dynamite." Miss Janson might have put in her time to better advantage.

SOUDERS'

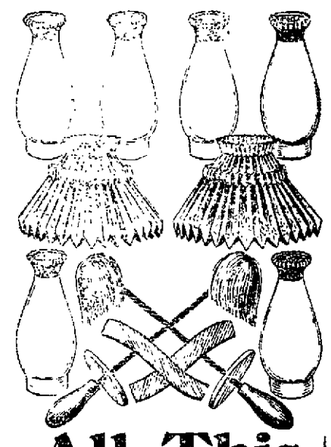
ELEGANT FLAVORING

EXTRACTS.

Best Made for the Money.

Colic and Summer Complaint.

An instantaneous relief and cure for colic, diarrhoea and cholera morbus is obtained with Dr. Bayer's Colic Drops. For quick action it surpasses every other remedy. It is equally reliable in all cases of infantile colic. No home should be without this medicine during the hot season. Twenty five cents a bottle warranted or money refunded. For sale at every drug store.

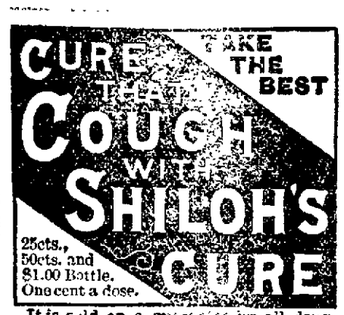


All This For A Dollar.

There has been invented a lamp chimney that will not break with heat. It's called the **Ivory Top** because of its peculiar construction. To introduce this lamp chimney quickly to lamp users everywhere the following remarkable offer is made. Upon receipt of one dollar an introduction box will be sent, express paid, containing *six Ivory Top* chimneys, *two* imported lamp shades of handsome design, with wire frames, *two* rotary lamp cleaners and *two* wicks. If this is more than you need get a neighbor to take half.

Bought in the regular way these articles would cost double the money. Give full address, town, county and state. A little book about lamps free.

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO., Alexandria, Ind.



It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures Incipient Consumption and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

For sale by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

$2.50 CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

[illegible] with [illegible] about a trip [illegible] steel steamers

"State of Ohio" and "State of New York"

DAILY TIME TABLE—SUNDAY INCLUDED

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W. F. HERMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agt. T. F. NEWMAN, Gen'l Manager.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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A BLOODY BATTLE.

Spanish Soldiers Badly Whipped by Cuban Patriots.

OVER 800 SPANIARDS KILLED.

The Cuban Loss Was 40 Men Killed and Wounded — Rebels Used Dynamite Bombs With Terrible Effect—Maceo Elected President of the New Republic.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—News of a battle, in which the Spanish were defeated by the Cubans and lost 300 men has been received by President Palma. It came in a letter written Sept 14. by Pedro Rovira, a Spanish private who deserted to the Cuban ranks at Pera Lego, when Campos was defeated. In a later engagement Rovira was captured by the Spanish, courtmatialed and sentenced to receive 400 lashes and to be shot. The sentence was carried out while Rovira was shouting for Cuban liberty. The Spaniards were greatly incensed against him, as he had killed three of their men before being captured.

The letter says that on Aug. 13 Maceo heard that 1,200 men, one battalion corps, a squadron of cavalry with two pieces of artillery, were marching on him. Maceo mounted his horse, and from the mountain of Santa Maria viewed the enemy's position. He ordered eight of his men to keep up firing from ambuscade to deceive the Spaniards, and meanwhile he had word sent to his brother, General Antonio Maceo. General Josie Maceo fortified his few men in a plantation house near a hospital. He wished to guard the right side of the road leading to Baccalano, which skirted the hospital. The Spanish were slowly closing in on him when General Cebreco and a Cuban column came to his relief and made the enemy evacuate their position.

A hot engagement followed in which the Spanish regained their position, but were unable to hold it long, as General Antonio Maceo suddenly appeared on the scene, and with Cebreco and Colonel Mieuninit, succeeded in wresting it from Canalle and Garrido, who commanded the Spanish. The Spanish now made a brilliant charge and for the third time managed to secure the position, but in the engagement the Spanish captain of artillery was mortally wounded and they slowly withdrew, the Cubans fighting them back. This battle lasted from 5 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. It was resumed in the early afternoon.

General Antonio Maceo cleverly turned the Spanish column and gained the pass of Baccano. He then massed his troops before the Spanish vanguard while General Josie Maceo got his men in the rear.

A very desperate encounter ensued. It raged until the dawn of the next day, Sept. 1. The Spanish then commenced to retreat until they reached the Iguabanabano field, where they were able to use their cavalry, which was impossible on the mountains of Santa Marcia.

They did not gain any advantage, however, and after burning their provisions they continued to retreat to Mountanis, which place they entered in scattered groups. The Cubans had no cavalry, but made effective use of dynamite bombs, which, the letter states, struck terror to the enemy.

In the engagement the Cubans loss was 40 men wounded and killed. The Spaniards lost over 300 men, 40 horses and a large store of provisions and munitions of war.

A Tampa special says: Letters received by prominent Cuban leaders here state that on the 10th inst. a constitutional convention was held at Najasa, at which Bartola Masso was elected president of the Cuban republic; Marquis of Santa Lucia, minister of interior: Tomas Estrada Palmo, representative of the government in the exterior, and Maximo Gomez, general-in-chief.

Not Guilty of Filibustering.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 24.—The jury in the Cuban filibustering case, after being out 50 minutes returned with a verdict of "not guilty."

As a result of the acquittal there was a big demonstration of Cubands and Cuban sympathizers in the shape of a parade. There were about 2,000 men in line, and, with numerous bands of music, they enthusiastically marched throughout the city.

Day For Holmes' Trial Set.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Herman E. Midgett, alias H. H. Holmes, has been arraigned before Judge Fineletter in the court of oyer and terminer on the indictment charging him with the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel on Sept. 2, 1894. Upon the advice of his counsel, the prisoner pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Graham asked that Monday, Oct. 28, be fixed for the trial of the case, which was finally agreed to.

San Francisco Well Protected.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24. — The United States government is now able to blow out of the water at a day's notice a whole hostile fleet that might attempt to enter the Golden Gate. The battery of the big pneumatic dynamite guns ordered for the defense of this port a year or more ago, has been advanced so far toward completion that two of the guns could be effectively fired with only 24 hours' preparation.

Laying a New Cable.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The United States and Hayti Cable company has chartered the steamer Mackay-Bennett to lay the first section of a submarine cable to connect New York with Hayti, West Indies. The Mackay-Bennett has submerged the heavy or shore end of cable a length of about ten knots.

A Customs Collector Suicides.

ATLANTA, Sept. 24.—Kirby S. Tupper, deputy customs collector at the port of Charleston, has shot and mortally wounded himself in the private office of his brother, S. Y. Tupper, an insurance man of this city. Cause unknown.

Old Insurance Man Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—John Devine Jones, who for 50 years was president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance company, is dead, aged 81. He had been in failing health for several years past.

SEED BED FOR WINTER WHEAT.

How to Grow First Class Wheat Crops From Corn Stubble.

This year, on account of drought in many sections and consequent grass and clover seed failures, there will be large breadths of stubble lands broken for wheat. When stubble land is to be prepared, other tools than the plow should go to the field at the beginning. Before starting the plow the harrow, drag and roller should have attention and be put in shape to do the best work when needed. They should be ready to hitch to without annoyance or loss of time. The plows should have jointers or drag chains to put all stubble and weeds out of sight. Then, to make the most of the moisture in the soil when first turned up, the plow should be followed with the roller, working down before noon what has been plowed during the forenoon, and late into the evening the plowing of the afternoon. This work can even be improved by following the roller with a scantling drag. This latter will fill up all holes and smooth down uneven places left by the plow.

The farmer does not like to be bothered changing the team from the plow to the other tools and back again and regards the plowing as first and most important. More often it is equally important to conserve the moisture in the soil. Sometimes the expected rains come, often they do not. If the soil is cloddy and worked directly after the plow, the moisture is retained in the soil; otherwise it is lost and the farmer is compelled to wait for rain or seed his land in improper condition. It should ever be borne in mind that wheat needs a solid seed bed underneath with a fine surface. If the land is in proper condition to plow, not too wet, the farmer need have no fear that he will get it too solid by continuous working. The plowing should be done as early as possible, and plans should be laid to give the land as frequent workings as possible. The seed bed cannot be too solid underneath nor too mellow on top.

Since it has been demonstrated that first class wheat crops can be grown from corn stubble, a few lines as to how they are secured will be in order here. The corn should be grown on clover sod or land made rich by manures and should have frequent and continuous cultivation. The corn may not need so much, but it is a necessary preparation for the wheat to get all it needs in the way of food from the soil. Level cultivation for the corn will be found a great advantage when wheat seeding is to be done. Care should be taken not to have this seed bed too loose. Shallow working tools will be best in its preparation. One or two inches of the surface cannot be made too fine, says the author of the foregoing in The Prairie Farmer.

Covering Ensilage.

The best covering is one that is cool and moist while at the same time excluding air the best. Many have used very successfully green or even wet weeds and grass. This soon rots sufficiently to form an almost impervious stratum over the surface. Usually about two feet of tramped damp green material is used. It is expected of course that this will all rot down into a soft, slimy mass. If the heat is very great in the silo, which it is likely to be if the material put in is rather dry, this covering may become fire fanged and dry instead of rotten. The object of using water and trampling ensilage is to cause a better solidification, thereby excluding more air than if left unwet and untramped and to arrest the heating of the material.

Ensilage appears to be better if it heats after being put in the silo, but this heating should be arrested in a short time, or it will produce mold. As to the quantity of water, that should depend altogether on the character of the material put in. Only judgment can direct this matter. If the corn is quite immature, there should be no occasion for watering it. If it is mature and dry, then it would bear considerable water, especially at the surface. There are no exact experiments as yet which indicate what method should be practiced or what material should be used in covering a silo to secure best results.—Country Gentleman.

A Seasonable Hint.

"The saying will bear repeating," says a writer in the Iowa Homestead, "that the farmers in the corn belt should feed hay to supplement their corn fodder, instead of using a little corn fodder now and then to eke out the supply of hay. The corn fodder should be primary and not secondary in the line of forage for stock. That implies that it should be harvested and cured with as much care as is exercised in saving the hay crop. The stover contains more than one-third the value of the corn crop."

News and Notes.

The farmers' congress will meet at Atlanta Oct. 10-16.

According to reports from London, England has this year the largest apple crop that has been seen for many seasons.

It is reported that the German potato crop is a failure.

It is claimed that this year's corn crop will be the largest ever grown in the United States.

While the American hay crop is extraordinarily short, the same is true in England.

"Fangiroid" is merely a dry powder of the bordeaux mixture ready for use as it is.

The hay shortage will have its compensations. Corn fodder and straw will be economized as never before.

Plowing that is effective in destroying cutworms is early fall plowing, with continual stirring until winter.

Professor Wing at Cornell has prepared an excellent course of agricultural reading for granges. At the Pennsylvania state college a regularly organized reading course has been prepared, with circulars, lists of books, etc.

FARM, FIELD AND GARDEN

THE MODERN CORN BINDER.

Its Use and the Manner of Operating It as Described by American Agriculturist.

The great American money crop is corn. A loss or partial failure of a single crop amounts to a calamity. Machinery for preparing the ground, planting the seed and cultivating the growing plant has been improved upon, but the one great drawback is the lack of a practical implement for husking standing corn. This is not yet appeared. However, the same object is being partially accomplished in a somewhat roundabout way by means of the corn binder and the combined husker and fodder shredder. All corn cannot be husked by this plan, as it necessitates cutting, shocking and running the cured fodder through the husker, but improved corn binders have made this practice more common than would have been possible a few years ago. The greater appreciation for corn fodder and its wide use have created a demand for better corn harvesting machinery.

Several firms have produced corn binders which are on the market this season. These operate on practically the same principle, differing in details of construction. The machine is drawn by two horses and cuts one row at a time. The stalks are cut off near the ground, or about 18 inches above it, and carried, standing on end, in an upright position, to a modified form of the ordinary harvester binder and bound in bundles, common binding twine being used. The bundles are then discharged to one side, leaving room for the machine to pass in cutting the next row. It can be adjusted to short or tall corn and tilted up or down in order to pick up fallen or leaning stalks. The bundles are shocked much as are wheat sheaves.

Sorghum, Kaffir corn, Milo maize and similar forage plants have been successfully harvested with the corn binder. If ordinary shock corn is desired, begin cutting when the blades have begun to turn, which in central latitudes during an ordinary season is about Sept. 1 to 10. Place the bundles in good sized shocks, taking care not to make them too large if the weather is damp and cloudy. When they have cured sufficiently, haul to the barnyard and run the fodder through a husker and shredder. The ears will come out nicely cleaned, the leaves and stalks torn and broken and in excellent condition for stock feed.

This material was used extensively last season because of a poor hay crop and scarcity of grain and was highly praised. If the crop is wanted chiefly for the fodder, cut the corn greener, put up in smaller shocks and when cured run through the shredder. The shredded fodder had better be stored in the hay mow or a hay shed. It can be stacked out of doors, but the stack must be well topped out with slough grass or some material which will shed the rain. The machine is also widely used for cutting ensilage corn.

The Practice of Subsoiling.

The practice of subsoiling cannot be advised as an operation sure to benefit all soils, says Rural New Yorker. It is useful in stiff, heavy soils, where the subsoil is so tough and compacted that water will not flow readily through it. The subsoil plow opens up this tough mass and permits a much freer circulation of water. In a soil with an open, porous subsoil, with the particles growing larger as we go deeper, subsoiling would be the worst thing that could be done, because it would hasten the passage of water, while the object of the farmer should be to retain it. On these light soils, especially in droughty districts, a mere scratching of the surface is the best tillage. Many farmers went from Eastern farms to Dakota and Nebraska and plowed the sod as deep as they did in their former locations. They thus ruined the soil, and were unable to get it in grass again. At home they had heavy rainfalls and a tough subsoil, while in the new place the conditions were exactly opposite, and they ruined the soil's capacity for holding water.

New Onion Culture.

Fourteen varieties of onions were tested at the Michigan station. It is reported in a bulletin from this station that a quantity of Prize Taker onions were transplanted with very satisfactory results. The method is to be recommended where extensive truck farming is carried on or where a superior quality of onions is desired. General truck growers may find the method profitable, since at present prices only the grower who succeeds in raising a very large number of bushels of first class onions to the acre can hope to grow the crop profitably. None of the new varieties is equal to the old standard kinds, and for the main crop Red Wethersfield, Yellow Danvers and Southport White Globe are still to be recommended. In the northern part of the state or on a cold, mucky soil Extra Early Red succeeds best, and because of its milder flavor it is sometimes preferred in other localities.

Storing Irish Potatoes.

The conditions for keeping potatoes are very simple. These conditions, as briefly stated by Country Gentleman, are "a uniform, cool temperature in a place that is neither too wet nor too dry. In an ordinary cellar where the temperature can be kept at about 40 degrees and where no water soaks upon the flow, they can be stored ten feet deep and in any quantity. If the bottom is damp, it should be covered with slats raised three or four inches. The above statement covers all points to be observed in the construction of a storehouse or keeping its contents."

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 66@67c; No. 2 red, 64@65c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41@42c; high mixed shelled, 37½@38c; mixed ear, 39@40c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 38½@38c.

OATS—No. 1 white, 20@20½c; No. 2 do, 24¾@25½c; extra No. 3 white, 24@24½c; light mixed, 23@23½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $16.00@16.25; No. 2 timothy, $14.25@14.75; mixed clover, $13.50@13.75; packing, $7.50@8.00; No. 1 feeding prairie, $10.25@10.75; wagon hay, $16.00@17.00 for timothy.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 25@26c; Ohio fancy creamery, 21@22c; fancy country roll, 15@16c; low grades and cooking, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, new, 8@8½c; New York, new, 9@9½c; limberger, new, 10@10½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 14½@15c; 1c more for candled.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@65c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@50c; spring chickens, 30@55c, as to size; dressed chickens, 10@12c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 13@14c; ducks, 12@13c; live turkeys, 9@10c.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 24.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal this week, 150 cars on sale and consisting of all grades. The market is opening up very slow with lower prices. We quote: Prime, $5.20@5.40; good, $4.40@4.60; good butchers, $4.00@4.25; rough fat, $2.75@3.75; bulls, cows and stags, $1.50@3.00, fresh cows and springers, $15.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts fair today, but several cars held over from yesterday. The market is very dull and prices a shade lower. We quote: Prime medium, $4.40@4.50; best Yorkers, $4.35@4.40; common to fair, $4.10@4.25; heavy grades, $4.25@4.30; roughs $3.00@3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair today with several cars held over from yesterday. The market is very slow at the following prices. We quote exports, $3.20@3.50; extra, $3.00@3.10; good, $2.50@2.90; fair, $1.50@2.00; common, 50c@$1.00. Lambs, $2.00@4.25; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.

HOGS—Market fairly active, strong, at $3.65@4.40; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 600 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.25@5.15; receipts, 400 head; shipments, 300 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep market steady at $1.00@4.00; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 700 head. Lambs, market quiet and steady at $2.50@4.25.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—Spot market firmer; No. 2 red, 61½c; No. 1 hard, 66½c delivered.

CORN—Spot market steady. No. 2, 38⅜c asked.

OATS—Spot market quiet. No. 2, 24@24¼c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 9½c, all half dressed weight refrigerator beef, 8½@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, poor to prime, $2.00@3.50; lambs, common to choice, $3.50@5.00.

HOGS—Market weak at $4.40@4.75.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, September 25, 1895

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	60
Wheat, per buseel (new)	60
Rye, per bushel	45
Oats	20–22
Corn	45
Barley	60
Wool	9–10–12
Flax Seed	$1 00
Clover Seed	$4 25
Timothy Seed	$2 00–2 50
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$1 00
Hay	$14 00–15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	18–20
Eggs, per dozen	20
Lard, per pound	10
Hams, per lb	12
Shoulders	8
Sides	10
Cheese, per lb	12
White beans, per bushel	$1 90–2 25
Potatoes	25–35
Onions	50
Apples	30–40
Evaporated Apples, choice	10–11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12–15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4– 5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00–1 10

Chicago and Toledo Markets.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, lower, $3.55@$4.20; cattle, steady; sheep, weak, 10 lower.

Wheat, 58; corn, 31⅞; oats, 19⅛.

TOLEDO, Sept. 25.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 64¾.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

In a recent letter to the manufacturers Mr. W. F. Benjamin, editor of the Spectator, Rushford, N., Y., says: "It may be a pleasure to you to know the high esteem in which Chamberlain's medicines are held by the people of your own state, where they must be best known. An aunt of mine, who resides at Dexter, Ia., was about to visit me a few years since, and before leaving home wrote me, asking if they were sold here, stating if they were not she would bring a quantity with her, as she did not like to be without them." The medicines referred to are Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, famous for its cures of colds and croup. Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, lame back, pains in the side and chest, and Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for bowel complaint. These medicines have been in constant use in Iowa for almost a quarter of a century. The people have learned that they are articles of great worth and merit, and unequaled by aey other. They are for sale here by Ph. Morganthaler.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND.

An Absolute Cure For the Worst Cases of Rheumatism.

The Plain Language of Mr. Oscar Pike—The Greatest of All Remedies Accomplished His Cure After Many Months of Weakness and Suffering—No Tedious Waiting for Improvement.

Paine's celery compound is the one known specific for the cure of rheumatism.

And it does not need a tedious trial to prove it.

The effect of this best of remedies is straightway felt.

Not a week goes by before the pains of rheumatism diminish.

Thousands of men and women have told of the days and nights of pain and feebleness exchanged in a few weeks for activity and strength.

Paine's celery compound has won the reputation of being the remedy "that makes people well." Its good work extends from Oregon to Maine. In every state in the Union there has been piled up in the newspapers and medical journals, a tremendous amount of indisputable evidence of the curative powers of Paine's celery compound over all forms of nervous debility and diseases of the blood. It cures after nature's plan, by affording nutrition for every part of the body, overhauling the worn-out tissues, and supplying new brain and nerve material, sending pure blood through the veins, invigorating the whole system, and removing the cause of disease.

Mr. Oscar Pike, a well known resident of Princeton, Maine, recently sent the following unsolicited letter to the proprietors of this wonderful remedy:

"Two years ago I was taken sick with what the doctors called the grip. I was improving when I took on a violent cold and chill. Then rheumatism set in, first in the joints of my shoulders, then down my hands and arms, then all over. Feet, hands and legs swelled. I could not put my hand to my head; could not throw the clothes off from me; could not dress or undress myself, nor get out of my chair without help. For a year and a half I tried all kinds of medicines and sarsaparillas, with little or no relief. I was 73 years old. Some one told me to try Paine's celery compound. After I had taken three bottles I found a marked improvement. I have now taken twelve bottles, and the result is I eat and sleep well, do my own work, and go about as usual, getting in and out of my carriage without help. I have been tempted to put an article in the local paper for the benefit of those that are afflicted as I have been."

Mr. Pike is well known in his locality. He is the founder and president of the North Washington Agricultural Society and Trotting Association. When he goes for his mail, he says, people ask him what he has been doing that he is improving so of late, and he answers as do thousands of others throughout the country—

"Paine's celery compound has made me well."

It's a Grand Success.

The fact has been demonstrated by the thousands of testimonials the Mayers Drug Company, of Oakland, Md., has received since it has sent its famous Mayers Magnetic Catarrh Cure out to the sufferers of catarrh. No medicine has received such an endorsement from the people in so short a time as it did. The makers sell the medicine on business principles, and the patient is not required to buy the medicine by the dozen to get a cure. The Mayers Magnetic Catarrh Cure sells for $1 per bottle, one bottle to last for a three months' treatment. 3 bottles is the highest record ever required to complete a cure. General catarrh one bottle is guaranteed. No cure no pay.

This is an unequalled offer, and if you are a sufferer from catarrh get a bottle from your druggist; if no benefit derived costs you nothing. A prominent railroad conductor speaks:

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 29, 1893.

To the Mayers Drug Co.:

Gentlemen—Yours to hand; in reply will say that I have the highest regard for your catarrh remedy. My trouble is in a chronic form and expect to use more than one bottle. I used one bottle, which removed the trouble from the head in good shape and am on the second bottle for throat trouble. If I should succeed with the latter as I did in the former I shall write you again in the near future. Hoping it will do for the suffering humanity what it did for me, I remain

Yours truly,
G. J. SCHMUTZ.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Sent it to His Mother in Germany.

Mr. Jacob Esbensen, who is in the employ of the Chicago Lumber Co., at Des Moines, Ia., says: "I have just sent some medicine back to my mother in the old country, that I know from personal use to be the best medicine in the world for rheumatism, having used it in my family for several years. It is called Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It always does the work." 50c bottles for sale by P. Morganthaler, druggist.

Wife vs. Horse.

Husbands, give to your wives at least as much consideration as you would a pet animal. You would not knowingly work a favorite horse while sick. Yet, how many feeble, debilitated wives work on, dragging out weary lives, made miserable by the many diseases peculiar to women. They suffer in silence and because delicacy prevents complaint you underestimate the disease and its effect in shortening her life. Get her Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. We assure you that no sufferer from those painful and weakening female diseases, which wreck the constitutions of so many women, can take it without being benefitted. The greatest restorative tonic and strengthening nervine known to medical science. Produces refreshing sleep and drives melancholy away. Prevents threatened insanity, and cures sleeplessness, nervous debility, spasms, St. Vitus's dance and kindred nervous diseases.

From all accounts Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a god-send to the afflicted. There is no advertisement about this; we feel like saying it.—The Democrat, Carrollton, Ky. For sale by Ph. Morganthaler.

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Fast Living Americans.

We new world people are fast livers, and in nothing is this more observable than in our reckless irregularity as to sleep and diet. We alternately starve and gorge ourselves, doing each in the most irregular and hasty manner, without regard to the nutritive value of the food consumed, or the deleterious effects upon the digestive organs or the terrible tasks imposed upon them at the most unseasonable hours. It is little wonder we are a nation of dyspeptics, and prone to constipation, piles, etc. It is to their efficacy as a remedy for those ailments that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets owe their unparalleled popularity. Good result always follow their use in all cases of derangement of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Glad Tidings

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for illustrated book offering sure means to cure, sent securely sealed in plain envelope Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

It's just as easy to try one One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cough or cold with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cough Cure. Better medicine; better results; better try it. Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Where Did I Get this Dreadful Cough?

No matter; the great question is, How shall I get rid of it? Use the Pineola Balsam, a soothing combination of the remedies nature has put in the pine and other balsamic trees. It cures the inflammation and tackling in the throat and if taken in time will prevent the spread of the disease to the lungs. Ely's Pineola Balsam is strongly recommended in cases of asthma. The price is 25c. Tell the neighbors about it.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation, 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.00. For sale by E. S. Craig, and G. B. Fulton, West Side.

Legal Notice.

In the matter of application of "The American Patent Plant and Flower Basket Vase Manufacturing Co.," for change of name.

On September 13, 1895, B. F. Roose, C. E. Myers, L. H. Spoor, R. C. and J. M. Myers, as the duly elected and acting members of the Board of Directors of the above named incorporated company, filed their petition in the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, therein asking and praying for the change of name of said incorporated company to that of "The American Vase Manufacturing Co.," and for all other proper relief. The application upon said petition will be heard at the September term of said court.

J. M MYERS,
Attorney for said petitioners.

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Greenwald, et al. vs. John Greenwald, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction on the premises,

Saturday, October 5th, 1895,

the following described real estate, to wit:

First Tract:—Situate in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, and being a part of the northwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), of Township Eleven (11) Jackson and Range Nine (9) beginning for a boundary of the same at the southeast corner of said quarter; thence north along the east boundary of said quarter 88 4-100 rods to a post; thence west 163 63-100 rods to the west boundary of said quarter section; thence south along the west line of said quarter 56 4-100 rods; thence east 105 rods; thence south to the boundary of said quarter line; thence to the place of beginning 58 63-100 rods.

Second tract:—Being a part of the aforesaid quarter and commencing for the same 56 65-100 rods west from the southwest corner of said quarter at a stake on the quarter line; thence north and parallel with the east quarter line a distance of 82 rods to a stake; thence west and parallel with the south line of said quarter sufficiently far so that by running a line south parallel to the west line of quarter and to a stake in the south line of quarter to take in ten (10) acres; thence to the place of beginning.

Appraised, first part at forty-nine hundred dollars ($4,900.00), second part at four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475.00).

Terms:—One third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.

HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
MONG & MCCARTY, Attorneys.

DR B E. OTTMAN,

The Celebrated Specialist,

Of Columbus, O., will be at the

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Office Hours from 9 a. m. to 6:00 p. m. One Day Only Each Month

No money required of responsible parties to commence treatment.

HE CURES AFTER OTHERS FAIL.

The Most Successful and Scientific Treatment of All Diseases and Weaknesses of Mankind Possible to Obtain.

The most widely and favorably known Specialist in the United States. His long experience, remarkable skill and universal success in the largest hospitals in the world enables him to treat all CHRONIC, NERVOUS, SKIN and BLOOD Diseases upon the latest scientific principles, and entitles him to the full confidence of the afflicted everywhere.

DR. OTTMAN has no superior in diagnosing and treating diseases and deformities. Medical and Surgical Diseases, Acute and Chronic Catarrh, Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Dyspepsia, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder, Chronic Female and Sexual Diseases speedily cured by treatment that has never failed in thousands of cases that had been pronounced beyond hope. Many people meet death every year who might have been restored to perfect health had they placed their cases in the hands of experts.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. OTTMAN, after years of experience, has discovered the greatest cure known for all diseases peculiar to the sex. Female diseases positively cured by the new remedy, **OLIVE BLOSSOM.** The cure is effected by home treatment. Entirely harmless and easily applied. **Consultation Free and Strictly Confidential.**

DEAFNESS. I cure 90 per cent. of all cases. Many cases cured in one treatment.

DISCHARGING EARS cured in every case.

CATARRH OF THE NOSE, bronchitis and lung troubles, caused from catarrh, positively cured.

DR. OTTMAN operates successfully and painlessly for squint eyes, pterygium, iridectomy, turning in or out of eye lashes or lids, closure of tear duct and all other eye operations.

CHRONIC SORE EYES and granulated lids quickly cured.

A CERTAIN AND POSITIVE CURE for the awful effects of early vice and the numerous evils that follow in its train.

PRIVATE BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES speedily, completely and permanently cured.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND SEXUAL DISORDERS yield rapidly to his skillful treatment.

PILES, FISTULA AND RECTAL ULCERS guaranteed cured without pain or detention from business.

SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Night Emissions, Decayed Faculties, Female Weakness and all delicate disorders peculiar to either sex, positively cured, as well as functional disorders that result from youthful follies or the excess of mature years.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Blood Taints, Pimples, Scrofula, Cancer, Piles and Diseases of Women and Permanently Cured by the latest improved treatment as pursued by leading specialists of America and Europe.

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